



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Construction Minister Denies Market Closed

OW1403060889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0536 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—Construction Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi on Tuesday refuted a U.S. claim that the market is closed and said it does not practice measures to shut out U.S. companies.

Okonogi's comment at a press conference after a cabinet meeting was made in reference to a statement by Derish Wolff, an American construction industry leader, who said in Washington on Monday that Japan's "dango" bid-rigging practices prevent American construction firms from entering the Japanese market.

Wolff, chairman of the International Engineering and Construction Industry Council, reportedly told a congressional panel that Japanese companies purposely harass those who cooperate with American firms so that Americans are forced not to give orders to Japanese counterparts.

Okonogi said it takes time for Americans to understand how the Japanese market really operates, and the government has always urged the industry not to practice measures that would hinder competition.

He was referring to criticism during the congressional hearing that the closed nature of the Japanese market causes an imbalance in trade in the construction sector, in which U.S. firms reportedly had only 7 million dollars worth of work in Japan in 1 year, while Japanese construction firms had over 2.2 billion dollars worth of work in the U.S.

The criticisms were made at a hearing of the Interagency Section 301 Panel set up by the U.S. Trade Representative's Office to investigate Japanese market practices and review a U.S.-Japan agreement last May.

The agreement aims to ensure that U.S. firms get an equal chance to participate in 14 major projects in Japan including construction of the new Kansai International Airport in Osaka, western Japan.

The accord also promised that the Japanese Government would encourage foreign participation in public as well as private undertakings in Japan.

Japan's construction industry also reacted against the latest U.S. criticism of the alleged closed nature of Japan's construction market.

Hajime Sako, chairman of Japan Federation of Contractors Inc., a powerful trade body for construction-related associations, criticized the U.S. side for seeking quick profits from the Japan-U.S. agreement.

In a statement, Sako said U.S. construction firms should not expect the agreement to bring great fruits for them in a period of less than one year after it was concluded.

The agreement was reached in March last year after years of tough negotiations.

Sako, also chairman of Taisei Corp., a major general contractor, admitted that there have been only three public construction projects here in which U.S. firms took part since the conclusion of the accord.

The construction industry leader, however, stressed that U.S. firms should not expect quick success in the Japanese construction market as in the case of the markets for goods.

In touching on "dango," a practice which U.S. contractors define as a system for rotating the winning bid among Japanese firms, Sako stopped short of taking a clear stance on it.

"We will do our best to prevent it by forming a committee working on reforms of the construction market," he said.

MITI Downplays Reports on Iran Project Accord

OW1403072189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0416 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka on Tuesday downplayed Japanese reports that the Mitsui Group and Iran have agreed in principle to liquidate a war-ruined jointly-owned petrochemical project.

Mitsuzuka told a press conference following a cabinet meeting that the ministry has not received any such notification from Mitsui and Co., any of its affiliates, or from the Iranian Government. But Mitsuzuka did acknowledge that the government was aware negotiations were underway between interested parties.

He added that he understood no decision had yet been reached, and that if any momentous change in the state of affairs had occurred, the ministry might have been notified.

Mitsuzuka also said the fate of the joint project will have to be discussed among ministries concerned, and by top leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) because of the government funding involved in the project.

Japanese reports said the Iranian representative of the joint ethylene production project had endorsed a recommendation by Mitsui that the project be liquidated, and had agreed to start negotiations over terms and conditions.

Company President Seeks Early Talks

OW1503103289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—Hiroshi Watada, president of Iran Chemical Development Co., said Tuesday his firm wants to hold talks with its Iranian partner soon, possibly in late March or early April, to conclude an agreement to terminate the 18-year-old joint petrochemical project.

Watada told reporters both sides agreed to hold talks to scrap their 700 billion yen project to build a petrochemical complex in southern Iran. The half-built complex was seriously damaged in the eight-year Iran-Iraq war.

He said the accord was reached in Tehran earlier this month when he met Ahmad Rahgozar, chairman of Iran's state-run National Petrochemical Co., the Iranian partner to the joint project.

Saudis To Cut Crude Oil Exports for April

OW1503095789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1046 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—Saudi Arabia has notified its Japanese term-contract customers that it will implement a 30 percent cut in crude oil shipments for April, oil industry sources said Tuesday.

The reduction will be conducted on the 160,000 barrels per day imported under long-term contracts by Japanese trading houses and oil refiners, the sources said.

The move follows a series of curtailments in the Saudi crude oil supply to Japan between January and March.

The Kingdom has cut its crude exports to Japan by 10 percent for January shipments and implemented reductions of more than 15 percent for February and March deliveries.

The sources said Saudi Arabia seems to have decided on the latest reduction in light of slack demand seen for April.

The reduction, however, is unlikely to affect crude oil prices, they said.

Filipino Businessman Urges More Investment

OW1503005089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0732 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—A Philippine business leader on Tuesday appealed to Japanese companies to step up investment in the island nation.

Joseph Uy, the chairman of the Philippines-Japanese Economic Cooperation Committee, issued the appeal at a Tokyo hotel at the opening of a two-day meeting of the committee attended by Rokuro Ishikawa, president of

the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Shinroku Morohashi, president of Mitsubishi Corp., and Masuo Haruna, president of Marubeni Corp. Philippine Ambassador to Japan Ramon del Rosario also attended the meeting.

Four years and four months had elapsed since the last meeting of the committee was held in Manila in November, 1984.

In the interval, a civilian-backed military uprising toppled former Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos and swept President Corazon Aquino to power in 1986.

The resumption of the committee meeting was agreed to when a Japanese economic mission led by Ishikawa visited Manila in April 1988 and held talks with Philippine business leaders.

Uy requested that the Japanese business community expand investment, especially to help bolster the manufacturing of daily necessities and develop the Philippines' agricultural sector.

He told the business leaders that the Manila government is making efforts to create conditions more conducive to increased capital spending by foreign businesses.

Uy also assured them of improved labor-management relations and political stability.

The committee will wind up discussions at Wednesday's plenary session by issuing a joint communique which is expected to include proposals for both the Japanese and Philippine Governments to expand economic and trade relations, committee officials said.

Bank of Japan Not To Raise Discount Rate

OW1503084389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0754 GMT
15 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO—The Bank of Japan [BOJ] will not raise its official discount rate as the bank sees no clear evidence that present price stability is eroding, a source at the central bank said Wednesday.

Concern about inflation has been revived by a recent BOJ report showing commodity prices rose 0.3 percent in February over the same month a year ago, the first year-on-year increase in 16 months.

"Safety valves" to prevent a rekindling of inflation, such as low-priced imports and utility rate cuts due to take effect in April, are still working, he said.

A recent BOJ survey found most managers foresee prices remaining stable for the time being and into the future, the source said.

Stressing there has been no change in economic fundamentals recently in either Japan or the United States, the BOJ source predicted the yen/U.S. dollar exchange rate would remain essentially stable in the immediate future.

He further said Japan is ready to play an important role to promote a U.S. Third World debt plan, proposed by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, which aims at reducing external debts of developing countries.

Discussion of the Brady proposal will be high on the agenda at the next meeting of central bankers and finance ministers from the Group of Seven industrialized nations, and at a subsequent meeting of the interim committee of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), he added.

Opposition Parties Agree on Stopgap Budget
OW1503084589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0556 GMT
15 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO—Japan's ruling and opposition parties agreed on Wednesday to draft a 10 trillion yen provisional budget for the first 50 days of Fiscal 1989 starting April 1, political sources said.

The House of Representatives will pass the stopgap budget on March 30 and the second chamber, the House of Councillors, on the following day, the sources said.

Diet business has come to a complete halt since March 8, preventing the passage of the 60.4 trillion yen budget for fiscal 1989.

The opposition parties have boycotted Diet business, calling for former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's testimony in the Diet over his role in the Recruit bribery scandal.

Merchandise Trade Surplus Soars in February
OW1403102389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0914 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—Japan's merchandise trade surplus soared 37.8 percent in February from a year earlier to 7,219.2 million dollars, marking a year-on-year rise for the sixth straight month, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report Tuesday.

Exports, including freight charges, rose 10.4 percent to 22,343.4 million dollars, a double-digit year-on-year increase.

Imports edged up 0.9 percent to 15,124.2 million dollars, including cost, insurance and freight (CIF) charges. It was the first time in 22 months that imports have failed to post a double-digit year-on-year rise, ministry officials said.

The slowdown of import growth was attributed to "special" elements including one day less this February than the corresponding month of a year ago—a leap year—and a national holiday for a state funeral of the Showa Emperor, they said.

Tighter airport security for foreign dignitaries attending the funeral also discouraged imports for a couple of days before and after the February 24 ceremony, they said.

The trade surplus with the United States surged 23.1 percent in February from a year earlier, to 4,177.6 million dollars, marking a year-on-year increase for the fourth straight month. The rising trade imbalance was due partly to no imports of American aircraft, they said.

Japan had a 3.4 percent decline in its trade surplus with the European Community (EC), to 1,886.9 million dollars, but showed a brisk 34.1 percent jump in its surplus with Southeast Asian countries to 1,736.8 million dollars, the officials said.

Imports of artwork from France contributed to the shrinkage of the trade surplus with the EC, they said.

Imports of crude oil suffered a 20.8 percent decline from a year ago due to lower crude oil prices [as received], contributing to a slowdown in overall imports. The ratio of imports of manufactured goods to the total was at 50 percent, they said.

Auto engines, steel, semiconductors and autos showed marked export growth, but all slowed their export growth in comparison with the corresponding figures in January, they said.

Data on Exports, Imports
OW1503004889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0848 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—Japan's contract-based exports rose 10.3 percent in February from a year earlier to 21.70 billion dollars, marking double-digit year-to-year growth for the 10th consecutive month the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Tuesday.

Importers' reports to MITI, however, showed that imports increased only 3.4 percent from a year earlier to 13.25 billion dollars.

The 3.4 percent growth of imports, the lowest figure since January 1987, signifies that the yen's appreciation, which began in September 1986, has ceased to have the effect of expanding imports, MITI officials said.

Japan's imports had been registering near-double-digit growth every month for the past two years and it would be difficult to maintain such high growth, a MITI official said.

The exchange rate averaged 125.99 yen to the U.S. dollar in February, up 0.5 yen from a year ago.

Contracted exports of ships, semiconductors and auto engines posted increases of 90.1 percent, 49.5 percent and 32.8 percent, respectively. Shipments of computers and videotape recorders, however, suffered a setback due partly to challenges from the newly industrializing economies (NIES), the officials said.

The slowdown of imports was attributed to lower crude oil and other material prices and decreased orders for large aircraft, they said.

The growth rates of imports of foodstuffs and manufactured goods nearly halved to 15.6 percent and 10.0 percent, respectively, in comparison with the previous month's figures, the officials added.

Council Pushes Research on Smarter Computers
OW1503004389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0744 GMT 14 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—Japan's top science advisory group urged the government on Tuesday to develop computers that can learn and understand meaning.

The Council for Science and Technology, in a report on longterm research goals in information processing and electronics, also suggested that Japan research computers that can recognize voices from any human operator and that can distinguish and filter out background noise.

"Along with material items and energy, information is expected to play a larger role in the future," said the report by the 22-member committee of academics and industrialists.

Keiji Takita, a planning official at the Science and Technology Agency, said that each ministry will develop research programs based on the policy document.

The report predicted that in the future information and electronic technologies will play major roles in many areas, including disaster prediction, home health care, education, and improving working environments.

It added that new technologies are likely to create new social problems, and said new rules will be needed to protect individuals' privacy, and intellectual property.

Among the new technologies suggested for research are:

- Artificial intelligence
- High-speed image processing
- New materials, advanced circuit designs and new manufacturing technologies for logic elements
- Chips with improved memory capacity

Takita said the government did not necessarily expect to complete the research within the next 10 years.

The report said more researchers, particularly software engineers must be trained to meet the research goals.

According to government forecasts, Japan's shortfall of programme and system engineers in 2000 will top 960,000, up from a 40,000 shortfall in 1985.

The document also advised facilities to prepare for an "internationally open environment" and promote joint research with foreign scientists.

The council suggested the government should play a greater role funding research than in the past.

Takita said that the private sector had played the major role in developing information technologies in the past, but that future needs are of a more public nature, and would require more government participation.

Mongolia

UNEN Cites Need To Improve Child Upbringing
OW1303232389 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Mar 89

["Care for Children Is the Criteria of Everyone's Patriotic Feelings"—MONTSAME headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Mar (MONTSAME)—This is what the Mongolian national newspaper UNEN notes in its editorial article. Today it devotes to the topic of children almost two full columns which, besides the editorial article, carry a number of signed articles.

In past decades the country's population has become much younger, and children under the age of 18 constitute half the population. Every 10 minutes a new citizen is born in Mongolia. While rapid population growth gives us good reason to be proud, it also imposes a great responsibility for the future on all adults and the whole social and state system.

Although the state undertakes various measures to improve the material and technical base of children's institutions, the idea of completely satisfying the constantly increasing demands of the growing generation has not been entirely embraced by social welfare. Primarily due to the poor provision of child care institutions in the country, a great number of young children are left out of the process of the scientifically based socialist pedagogy, the newspaper writes.

For a long time, we have had a magnificent slogan: "There must not be any citizen nor organization that is not free to take part in the upbringing of children." However, this slogan has been turned into empty words by the prevailing practice of passing all responsibility to the parents and the school.

The UNEN editorial proposes to make the problem of children's upbringing the topic for discussion at the next session of the People's Great Hural and local authorities.

A signed article deals with the problem of a respectful attitude to the child as an individual. A form of interrelationship not unlike "hazing" in the Army has developed in society, not merely between adults and children, but between different age groups of children as well. Between adults and children, it is manifested in the "bossy" diktat, or the expression of the adult's will. Between different age groups of children, it is manifested in the fact that from the very first class of primary school the psychology of superiors, the Young Pioneers' unit leaders and class monitors, and that of subordinate, or rank and file, are officially foisted on children, the author notes.

One of the authors notes in his article: If one can predict the future of the country based on the children's present circumstances, then, judging by the toys a child has, one can say how he or she is going to turn out. He cites a great number of similar answers given by superintendents of various levels to the question: What is being done to stock the shelves with toys which promote a child's physical and mental development?

A country of 2 million where 870,000 are children under the age of 15, and where, since the beginning of recorded history, more than 3,000 extremely interesting young children's puzzles have been invented, currently does not manufacture toys. That is why the answers given by enterprise heads and deputy ministers are depressingly similar: So far, nothing definite is being done.

A third writer considers the more important problem of children caught up in divorce. Every 20th Mongolian marriage breaks up. Over 15,000 mothers are receiving alimony from their former husbands; 14,800 mothers are bringing up their children without fathers. There are 34,000 children with a single parent, and the number of illegitimate children is approaching 45,000. It is obvious that the task of making the family stronger is becoming an important social problem. The author also cites an alarming figure: There are 21,000 mentally retarded children in the country. This, however, is only part of the problem. The trouble is that they will not remain children forever. They will grow up, and many of them will become parents, he notes.

Several years ago, there was a need to open a special shelter for children left on Ulaanbaatar streets. Another writes: Currently, there are 115 children living at that shelter. He cites other examples, such as the cruel treatment of children by their own parents and expresses indignation over the irresponsible attitude of some administrative and legal organs to citizens who commit crimes against their children. The appearance of the "state wards" attests to the moral deformity of people of our generation, he notes.

One writer shares his concern over the social and psychological atmosphere in which the human personality is formed. The insufficient attention to child rearing leads to increased juvenile crime. Currently, half the lawbreakers are youths 14-28 years old.

The writer relates these misfortunes to omissions during earlier stages—that is, during the transition from a nomadic to a sedentary life. We failed to implement a comprehensive approach to the upbringing of our children; the children became alienated from work—the ideal educator. Our children are becoming indifferent, unresponsive to the pain and misfortune of others, and they are not taught to overcome difficulties. We have lost the habit of being responsible for our own actions and have acquired the habit of relying on the help of friends in everything, while constantly deceiving ourselves and our children that everything is going well and there are no problems, the article says.

North Korea

U.S. Theory on Warfare Ridiculed

SK1503054589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0518 GMT
15 Mar 89

["U.S. Theory of 'Air-Ground Warfare' Is By No Means Almighty"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 15 (KCNA)—The "Team Spirit 89" military maneuvers involving over 200,000 troops are a war game directed against the North and a test nuclear war based on the script of the "air-ground warfare" of U.S. imperialism, notes military analyst Kim Su-hyon.

In an article entitled "'Team Spirit' and 'Air-Ground Warfare'" contributed to PYONGYANG SINMUN, Kim Su-hyon says:

The "Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers include three-dimensional offensive operations such as landing, river-crossing, commando and air-raid. This shows that the maneuvers are aimed at completing the "air-ground warfare" theory which was formulated by U.S. imperialism as a major operation and combat theory of the U.S. Army after a long study.

The U.S. imperialists have systematically tested this theory through the "Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers, claiming that it is required to wage "air-ground warfare" suited to the specific conditions of the Korean peninsula in view of the mountainous conditions, the equipment of the puppet army and the defence formation of the North's armed forces.

The U.S. imperialist aggression forces are examining the increased battle scope of the combined unit, the unit of "air-ground warfare," in the "Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers. They set the attack frontline of an army corps at 70 kilometres till the "Team Spirit 85" and

extended it up to 78 kilometres in the "Team Spirit 86." The initial depth of the target of an army corps increased from 18-20 kilometres to 44 kilometres.

The U.S. imperialists carried out an aerial mobile operation for striking the second echelon of the opposite side. During the "Team Spirit 88" the central field army which took the lead in the attack carried out eight battalion-scale and one brigade-scale aerial mobile operations to strike the second echelon of the opposite side and the northern field army which made a counter attack let each division infiltrate 1 or 2 helicopter paratrooper groups deep into the rear to strike the second echelon of the opposite side.

Although the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are testing the "air-ground warfare" theory and the reformed military organisation and armed equipment through the "Team Spirit" they have failed to succeed because of the adventurous nature of the theory and vulnerable spots.

Even if the "air-ground warfare" theory were completed, it would by no means be almighty and would not bring about "radical turn" in the execution of the war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must act with discretion.

The Korean People's Army equipped with an ever-victorious war tactics of *chuche* is watching with vigilance the "Team Spirit 89" joint military maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and will smash them at one stroke if they venture an adventurous war.

Media Continues To Denounce 'Team Spirit'

'Frantic' Progress Reported

SK1503104589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 15 Mar 89*

[Text] *Pyongyang March 15 (KCNA)*—The U.S. imperialist aggressors have pushed the provocative "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises into the full-dress stage, leading the situation of the Korean peninsula to the extreme pitch of strain, by bringing huge armed forces of aggression and mass destruction weapons into South Korea and staging a large-scale landing operation in the east coastal area, according to military sources.

The U.S. imperialists brought six "B-52" strategic bombers based on Guam, one of their overseas aggression bases, to let them fly above South Korea from 17:37 to 18:30 March 14 for a bombing exercise simulating a nuclear attack on the northern half of Korea.

For the same purpose they had already brought into South Korea hundreds of planes of various types including nuclear-capable fighter-bombers "F-16" and "F-15"

and into the coastal area of South Korea scores of warships including the carrier "Midway", cruisers, destroyers, escort crafts and submarines.

This clearly shows how frantic the U.S. imperialists are in their new war provocation moves against the northern half of Korea.

NODONG SINMUN Analyst Comments

SK1403103989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 14 Mar 89*

[Text] *Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)*—The "Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers are a preliminary war, a test nuclear war, which were started for the purpose of aggression on the northern half of Korea and other socialist countries and, in actuality are oriented to offensive operation exercises, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst notes:

In a bid to justify their reckless play with fire the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are now trying to build up the public opinion that it carries no danger, being an "annual defensive exercise." This is a sophism which can win nobody's sympathy.

Military operations codenamed "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are not for "defence" but for an allout offensive on the northern half of Korea. To take the landing operation in the Pohang area for example, it simulates attacks on Hamhung and Wonsan on the east coast of the northern half of Korea.

In each "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in recent years the U.S. imperialists and the puppets trained special units in laying nuclear bombs called backpack nuke at major targets in the area of the northern half of Korea and exploding them by remote control.

River-crossing operation and other operation exercises are also offensive without exception.

That the "Team Spirit" joint war game is an offensive exercise against the North finds a more concentric expression in the fact that it is a nuclear war exercise aimed at a total nuclear attack.

As is widely known, involved in the war game are the aircraft carrier "Midway" and other nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, the strategic bomber "B-52," and fighter-bombers "F-16," "F-15" and "F-111", which are all nuclear attack planes, and nuclear-capable missiles as well as the U.S. strategic command and "E-4b" known as the U.S. nuclear war command plane, which conduct nuclear launching and dropping exercises.

It is well-known a fact that the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, while repeating the military exercises to practise their armed forces in offensive operations, are

attempting to make a surprise attack when our vigilance is slackened. The danger of the "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres is all the greater, as they are "annually" staged.

Papers Assess Landing Operation
*SK1503104789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT
15 Mar 89*

["Immediately Stop Playing With Fire"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 15 (KCNA)—With the large-scale joint landing operations in Pohang area on the east coast on March 14 the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises which started from the end of January have eventually reached a very dangerous active stage.

Papers here today strongly urge the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to immediately stop the reckless play with fire.

The political news analyst of NODONG SINMUN says:

The landing operations in Pohang area, with the aircraft carrier "Midway" and other battleships, landing crafts and transports of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and puppet naval battleships, warplanes, tanks and many other warships and combat equipment involved and marines of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the puppet naval force participating, are a frenzy for aggression on the North which simulates attacks on coastal cities of the northern half of Korea.

The ever more reckless war gamble of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets is leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

The "Team Spirit" war game may switch over to an actual war any time with more than 200,000 troops, various kinds of sophisticated military equipment and weapons of mass destruction involved, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea and the puppet Army reorganized in an offensive formation and 80 to 90 percent of them deployed near the Military Demarcation Line. In case some indiscreet Americans commit a reckless provocation against our side during the war game, it may go over to a total war at once.

A commentary of MINJU CHOSON denounces the "Team Spirit" military manoeuvres entering into a full-fledged stage as an intolerable challenge to our patient efforts for peace and an unpardonable criminal act of laying an obstacle in the way of the North-South dialogue and bringing the situation of the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

We love peace and do not want confrontation and war, but will never allow anyone to provoke us, warns the paper.

KCNA Denounces 'Sheer Lie'

*SK1403155389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT
14 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army early morning today held a large-scale landing operation exercise on the coast of Pohang with similar topographical conditions to that of the northern half of the country for a simulated aggression on the North as part of the "Team Spirit 89" military maneuvers, according to a report.

This provocative exercise involved the main aircraft carrier of the U.S. Seventh Fleet "Midway" and many battle ships, transport ships and landing vessels under the fleet and numerous U.S. imperialist aggression troops and puppet army.

The U.S. imperialists landed the large troops on the coast following frantic bombardment and bombing for "attack on the inner land," openly revealing their criminal scheme to intrude deep into the northern half of the country.

Timing to coincide with the start of the landing operation exercise, a total of 200,000 troops including the Hawaii-based U.S. 25th Infantry Division and the Okinawa-based Third Landing Division of the U.S. Marines began a simulated all-out attack on the North.

The three-dimensional military maneuvers reminiscent of a real war on the ground and the sea and in the sky prove once again that the advertisement of the U.S. imperialists and th puppets about "defensive exercises" is a sheer lie.

To cope with the prevailing situation, the entire officers and men of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces, the entire members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Young Red Guards and all people in the northern half of the country in hearty response to the orders of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army are watching with heightened vigilance the acts of the U.S. imperialists and their agents.

If the U.S. imperialists and their agents recklessly unleash another war of aggression in Korea despite the Korean people's stern warning, they shall sustain a bitter setback.

No Inspects Command Post

*SK1403153689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT
14 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u reportedly showed up Monday afternoon at the commanding headquarters of the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises located in the central sector of the

front together with the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea, and committed an anti-national act in inciting a war fever for northward invasion.

Letting loose a string of spiteful words to incite confrontation and antagonism within the nation at the powder-reeking headquarters of the front, he said the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises would deter "armed provocation" by the North, strengthen the "joint defense posture" of the United States and South Korea and "contribute to the maintenance of peace."

This war frenzy of the traitor is touching off a surging wave of resentment among the entire people in the North and the South.

The traitor No not only started the "Team Spirit 89" war game with the U.S. imperialists, ignoring the unanimous demand of the entire people in the North and the South for an immediate halt to the maneuvers, but also turned up at the commanding headquarters of the front, agitating for an anti-national war against the North.

After all, it was fully disclosed once again that his glib talk about "relaxation of the tension," "peaceful reunification" and the like is a lie. His true color as a truculent watchdog of the U.S. imperialists' colonial ruling system and a heinous servant of the U.S. imperialists for the provocation of a war against the North has been fully exposed.

CPRF Says 'Team Spirit' Poses Threat to Peace
SK1403120189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 14 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—The committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF) made public a statement on March 14 in which it regarded the provocative "Team Spirit 89" military exercises being staged this year again by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets going against the unanimous demand of the people at home and abroad and the trend of the times as the gravest threat to peace on the Korean peninsula and her peaceful reunification and bitterly denounced it in the name of the entire nation.

The statement says:

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are a direct product of the U.S. imperialists' Korea strategy, Asia strategy and a most dangerous play with fire for a "preemptive strike" at and full-scale attack on our republic from the sky, ground and sea and an extremely adventurous preliminary war and test nuclear war aimed to provoke an aggressive war taking South Korea as the forward base and overpower the whole of Korea and Asian countries with strength.

The assertion of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique that the "Team Spirit" is a "defensive" and "annual" game is nothing but an excuse to justify their nuclear war rehearsal.

Thanks to our sincere efforts, the door of dialogue between the North and the South has already opened and multi-channel dialogues are put on the order of the day and the people's desire for reunification is growing in South Korea as never before.

At this very time the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are staging large scale military rehearsal against us in the south of the Korean peninsula. How can they justify their reckless act?

This is an undisguised aggression and treachery on the part of those who are going against the new trend to detente and dialogue on the Korean peninsula and barring the cause of the nation's peaceful reunification.

It is as clear as noonday that the United States does not want peace in Korea and her reunification but tries to attain its aggressive purpose, keeping a hold on South Korea as its permanent colony and military base.

The recent trip to South Korea of Bush who claimed that "there is no intention to withdraw U.S. forces" from South Korea and clamoured about the "intensified system of cooperation in security" brings into bolder relief the fact that there is no change at all in the U.S. policy of sacrificing the Korean peninsula for the execution of its policy of aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialists should not talk about the nonsensical "threat" by someone in other's land, but quit South Korea at once, taking along nuclear weapons and all other aggression forces, as demanded by the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

The shameless act of the South Korean puppets who are throwing a wet blanket over the surging desire of the South Korean people for reunification and do not hesitate to devastate the territory in league with the aggressors and make the nation fall a victim to nuclear war, turning face away from dialogue with the fellow countrymen, is a thrice-cursed act of treachery.

People will follow with heightened vigilance the war manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and, if any one dare provoke them, they will answer him with an immediate and decisive retaliation.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express the belief that governments, political parties and organisations of all countries and all the peace-loving people throughout the world will, in the future, too, as in the past, strongly condemn the reckless new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and continuously lift up their voices of solidarity with our peace efforts.

Soviets Denounce U.S. 'Occupation' of South
SK1403152789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Moscow March 12 (KCNA)—The Soviet paper *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* March 10 in a commentary denounced the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to keep U.S. forces occupying South Korea, going against the trend of the times.

Recalling that some time ago, the South Korean puppet defence minister prattled that the U.S. forces present in South Korea should not only be kept as they are but their number be increased, the paper said that this was totally contradictory to the "statement" of the traitor No Tae-u that he would "improve" relations with the North.

It noted that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea unilaterally reduced the numerical strength of the Army by 100,000 as a step of good faith but the United States and South Korea, ignoring this, are working hard to further "modernize" U.S. forces present in South Korea and the South Korean puppet army.

Some time ago the commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea uttered that "it is not a time to consider the reduction of U.S. forces" present in South Korea, it noted, adding: His remarks well show the U.S. stand.

The real intention of the United States and the South Korean puppets was clearly revealed in their decision to stage the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises.

All these acts prove that the U.S. Administration is going to intentionally drag on the settlement of the question of the Korean peninsula and the question of stabilizing the situation in the Asian-Pacific region in league with the South Korean authorities, the paper said.

South Demands Removal of U.S. Firing Range
SK1403155089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—Dissident organizations and people in Kyonggi Province, South Korea, continue fighting against the U.S. imperialists, demanding the removal of the U.S. Airforce firing range from Machyang-ri, Ujong Sub-County, Hwasong County, according to a report.

The Suwon Area Human Rights Committee and four other dissident organizations in Kyonggi Province issued a statement on March 13, which urged the U.S. military authorities and the puppet clique to remove the U.S. Airforce firing range and compensate for the damages, noting that people in this area had suffered losses and damages for 37 years due to the round-the-clock bombing and shooting exercises at the firing range.

About 400 people in Machyang-ri, who had fought, demanding the removal of the firing range and the compensation for their losses, started a sit-down Monday morning, denouncing the fascist clique for having taken to the police ten villagers in a bid to prevent a rally for the removal of the firing range slated in Suwon.

They strongly demanded an immediate release of the villagers.

Interview With Southern Author Cited
SK1403101189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT
14 Mar 89

["Korean Peninsula Itself Is 'Anti-American Text-book'—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—The South Korean newspaper *HANGYORE SINMUN* March 3 carried an interview with a journalist surnamed O who wrote the book "To the Son of the Colony" which is drawing keen interest of people these days. The journalist wrote the book by touring different parts of South Korea and collecting materials about outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces over the last one year. The South Korean people estimate the book as a truly written "modern history of South Korea" and "a new collection of reportages."

Asking "What is the United States in the Korean peninsula to us," the book exposes heinous criminal cases of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops which have been hidden for 40 odd years, and indicts and condemns them before the world.

In the interview, the journalist said that during his trip of news coverage, he had seen the graves of those who were killed by U.S. soldiers. He lamented, charging that the U.S. authorities branded the victims as "rioters."

He said he had included in the book the accounts of the witnesses who survived the outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

While investigating the hidden cases, I realised that the Korean peninsula itself is an anti-American textbook, the author said, and declared: I will work hard to clarify the real nature of the United States through my continuous on-site coverage.

15 articles carried in the book including "Massacre by U.S. Soldiers in Namwon" which was brought to light by on-site survey after 40 odd years show the "truth of the hidden spoiled history," noted the newspaper.

North Responds To Call for Student Talks

*SK1503021389 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0109 GMT 15 Mar 89*

[Telephone message from Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the DPRK organizing committee for the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students, and Kim Chang-yong, chairman of the DPRK Students Committee, sent to Chong Yong-sok, chairman of the ROK Council for the Promotion of Inter-Korean Student Exchanges, via a Red Cross telephone line linking the North and South—read by announcer]

[Text] To Chong Yong-sok, chairman of the ROK Council for the Promotion of North-South Student Exchanges:

We noted that in your 13 March letter you proposed North-South university student exchange talks. It is beneficial to promoting national reconciliation and unity for the youths and students in the North and South and many other delegates from all walks of life to meet and hold dialogue. In this respect, we are willing to meet and hold a dialogue not only with the representatives of the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] of South Korea but with the representatives of your organization. As you also know well, we have already invited the representatives of Chondaehyop to the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students, and we and Chondaehyop have agreed to hold talks to discuss this issue and have prepared for the talks.

Talks between Chondaehyop and us have become a mature issue that cannot be postponed any longer, and the date of talks, tomorrow, is approaching. Therefore, under the condition that our talks with the representatives of Chondaehyop promised 16 March will be held as scheduled, we think it would be good to hold talks with your organization in late March or early April.

If the talks between Chondaehyop and us are not realized, talks between your organization and us cannot be held, either. In reality, Chondaehyop does not belong to your organization and, therefore, your organization cannot represent the opinion of Chondaehyop. It is very reasonable and natural for us to meet not only the representatives of Chondaehyop but also the representatives of your organization under these circumstances.

Head:
Deputy head:
Delegates:

Ko Ung-sam
Choe Chong-chol
Kim Kwang-yun
Yun Kwang-taek
Kang Chi-yong
Yi Kum-chol
Hyon Chol
Yi Kyong-tok
Kim Yong-nan
Kim Sun-yong

We recognize that your organization has no reason or condition not to accept our reasonable and realistic proposal. When talks between Chondaehyop and us are held and when talks between your organization and us are also held, the issue of participation in the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students and various other issues between the youths and students in the North and South will be satisfactorily solved, and in the long run, a great contribution will be made to promoting national reconciliation and unity and hastening the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

We expect an affirmative response.

[Signed] Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the DPRK Organizing Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students, and Kim Chang-yong, chairman of the DPRK Students Committee

[Dated] 15 Mar 1989

Delegates for 16 March Student Talks Named

*SK1503050789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT
15 Mar 89*

["Chairman of Korean Students Committee Sends Telephone Message to Chairman of National Council of Student Representatives. List of Our Side's Delegation to Student Talks Published"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 15 (KCNA)—Kim Chang-yong, chairman of the Korean Students Committee, today sent a telephone message to Chon Mu-sang, chairman of the National Council of Student Representatives of South Korea.

The message says:

I fully support the proposal of the delegates of your organization that North-South student talks be held at Panmunjom on March 16 to discuss matters over the participation in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Pyongyang and, at the same time, inform you that a delegation of our side to the student talks will be sent to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 15:00 March 16.

Following is the list of the delegation to the student talks:

student of Kim Il-song University
student of Kim Il-song University
student of Kim Il-song University
student of Kim Hyong-chik University of Education
student of Kim Chaek University of Technology
student of Wonsan University of Economics
student of Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies
student of Pyongyang University of Physical Education
student of Pyongyang University of Light Industry
student of Pyongyang University of Dramaturgy and Cinematics

Kim Son-kuk

student of Sariwon University of Geology

Leave Pyongyang for Panmunjom
*SK1503103389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT
5 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 15 (KCNA)—The student delegation of our side to North-South student talks for discussing the question of South Korean students' participation in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students slated for July in Pyongyang left here today for Panmunjom.

The North-South student talks are the first historical meeting of Korean students in the more than 40 years of national division. The talks have been arranged with the National Council of Student Representatives (Chon-daehyop) actively responding on January 20 to the invitation extended by the Korean preparatory committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and the Korean Student Committee on December 26 last year to the patriotic students of South Korea who aspire after anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship and national reunification without outside interference to participate in the Pyongyang festival.

The talks will greatly help the youth and students in the North and the South create an atmosphere of national reconciliation and unity between the North and the South of Korea, accelerate the cause of durable peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula, join forces with the international anti-imperialist peace movement to avert the danger of war and build a new peaceful world on the globe, and strengthen friendship and solidarity with the world's youth.

The delegation was seen off by President of Kim Il-song University Pak Kwan-o and other university presidents, chairmen of university committees of the League of Socialist Working Youth in Pyongyang and Chairman of the Korean Student Committee Kim Chang-yong.

A large number of youth and students and citizens turned out along the streets of the capital city which the car carrying the delegation went through and warmly cheered it, waving hands with wishes for a successful holding of the North-South student talks.

Station Commentary on North-South Sports Talks
*SK1403234389 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1150 GMT 10 Mar 89*

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil:
"For the Formation of a Single North-South Team"]

[Text] As has been reported, the first round of North-South sports talks were held in the South side of Panmunjom on 9 March to form a single North-South team to participate in the 11th Asian Games. In the talks our

side put forward the four principles for the formation of the single team, putting forth a 12-item proposal based on them, including the name, the flag, the song, and the principles and method of selecting the athletes of the single team.

In this proposal our side proposed that the name of the North-South single team be "Koryo" in our language, using Koryo for the English spelling and KRY for the abbreviation, and that the flag of the North-South single team be a map of our country in yellow drawn on a white background, with the letters Koryo written in blue or red at the bottom of it, and that the song of the North-South single team be "Arirang," the song sung in the North and the South in the twenties.

The proposal of our side is a reasonable one which was worked out in conformity with practice applied in the field of sports and which takes into consideration the reality of the North and the South. It is a fair and just proposal which amply takes into consideration the proposals made by the South side in previous talks.

In the talks both sides agreed that the song of the single team be the version of "Arirang" that was sung both in the North and the South in the 1920's, as proposed by our side. As for the flag of the single team, both sides agreed that the map of Korea be drawn on a white background. This can be described as progress to a certain extent in the talks. As everyone knows, the participation of the North and the South in international games, including the Olympic games, by forming a single team is the demand and aspiration of the nation, and it is our consistent position. For this reason, we sent a letter to the chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee on 21 December last year, proposing that the North and the South participate in the 11th Asian Games with a single team and that North-South sports talks be held in Panmunjom to this end.

Our serious and sincere efforts have led to the meeting of both sides in Panmunjom, attaining success to a certain extent. However, the two sides failed to reach agreement in the talks on a series of problems, such as the name of the single team and the principles and method of selecting the single team.

The South proposed that the name of the single team be Korea, which they have been using whenever they participate in international games, and as for the principles of selecting the athletes for the single team, they stated that it would be sufficient if the principle of selecting excellent athletes was ascertained and did not agree to the principle which contributes to national reconciliation and unity.

That the South side asserted that the name of the single team be the same as the name they have been using is not fair as everyone will admit, hurts the dignity of our side, and does not conform to the purpose of the single team. It is also incomprehensible that they did not accept our proposal to make contribution to national reconciliation and unity the principle for selecting the athletes.

The issue of forming the North-South single team is not merely a matter of the practical business of sports but is directly connected with the issue of reunification under which we can achieve national reconciliation and unity and create an advantageous environment for the future of the reunification of the fatherland. Therefore, this issue should be solved in conformity with the common national interest in such a way that the North and the South give the highest priority to national interest from the position of national unity and the reunification of the country. By so doing, the talks will successfully progress and will come to a rapid conclusion.

If the North-South sports talks conclude well and the North and the South participate in the 11th Asian Games with a single team, it will contribute, though limited to the field of sports, to connecting severed blood ties of the nation, to achieving national reconciliation and unity, and to opening the road to the country's reunification.

If the athletes of the North and South participate in the Asian Games as a single team rather than separate teams, they will undoubtedly exert athletic skills thoroughly, scoring excellent results, proudly demonstrate the wisdom and spirit of our nation in the international arena, and give great joy to our people yearning for the reunification of the country.

All the people of the North and South consistently hope that the North-South sports talks, which will provide a good opportunity to destroy the barrier of division and achieve national unity, will be successfully held and enable them to participate in the 11th Asian Games with a single team. Forming a single team is very just both from the standpoint of the nation and from the ideals of sports, and there is no reason why we should not be able to form a single team. The South side should assume a position in favor of national unity and reunification and sincerely participate in discussing problems.

Federation Head Regrets Concert Postponement
SK1403115789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—The proposal of composer Yun I-sang residing in West Germany to hold a North-South national joint music festival which was advanced to the North and the South last year failed to be realized due to the unjust attitude of the South side. Denouncing this, Paek In-chun, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, in a statement issued to the

press on March 14 said that the North-South national joint music festival proposed by Mr. Yun I-sang is a good occasion which will contribute to dispelling the misunderstanding and distrust pent up between the North and the South for the past 40 odd years, promoting the national harmony and unity and accelerating peaceful reunification.

He continued:

To begin with, when the matter of holding the national joint music festival was advanced, the General Federation of Art and Cultural Organisations of South Korea (Yechong) of the South side invited Mr. Yun I-sang to South Korea for the discussion of this matter and promised to hold a "Yun I-sang music concert" if he goes there.

This notwithstanding, Yechong, the inviting organisation, recently changed its attitude suddenly, said that symphonic poem "With Thee Kwangju Forever!" and other works among his works to be played at the "Yun I-sang music concert" could not be played on various excuses and officially announced on March 3 that it would postpone the "Yun I-sang music concert" for an indefinite period and would not consult him over the matter of organizing the "North-South national joint music festival" and the South Korean authorities saw to it that his visit to Seoul was cancelled, claiming that he "put the main point to rally and other problems outside music".

Recalling that we, expressing support to the proposal for a national joint music festival, proposed that the number of artists to participate in the festival be over 1,500, spectators 20,000-30,000 and the place be a section covering 4 square kilometres of the headquarters area in Panmunjom and the Administration Council and the Ministry of People's Armed Forces also expressed the readiness to ensure all conditions and conveniences for the holding of the festival, Paek In-chun said:

Yechong agreed to consult the problem of holding the music festival belatedly under the pressure of public opinion at home and abroad but this time, overruling its consent, refused the proposal for music festival. This was manipulated by the South Korean authorities behind the scene.

This act going against the desire of the nation self-exposes the deception of the "July 7 declaration" in which they declared they would guarantee "free visits of overseas Koreans."

That the South Korean authorities oppose and block the holding of music festival is a treachery which is utterly indifferent to the development and efflorescence of the national art and national reconciliation and unity.

The act of the South Korean authorities who blocked the North-South student talks last year, preliminary to nationwide meeting this year and even the national joint music festival this time can be justified with no pretext.

Chairman Paek In-chun stressed that the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea would in the future, too, make all sincere efforts so that the North-South national joint music festival may be held.

South Dissidents Urge Awakening of Opposition
SK1403154089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—The political Coalition for a Progressive Political Party and the "National Federation of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon) of South Korea on March 11 urged the opposition parties seeking a compromise with the traitor No Tae-u to be awakened, according to a report.

The spokesman for the Political Coalition for a Progressive Political Party in a statement said "The opposition parties, too much swayed by the party interests, are these days making compromise with the No Tae-u 'government', forgetting even their national and democratic tasks of the times," he urged them to discard their deceptive compromising stance and ally themselves with the nation-wide democratic forces in the struggle for the resignation of the No Tae-u "government."

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Chonminnyon, commenting on "Chongwadae talks" between the traitor No Tae-u and the president of an opposition party a few days ago, strongly rejected the traitor No's scheme to carry out "interim evaluation" in the form of "referendum for the appraisal of the policy".

He demanded that the opposition parties take a clear stand towards the form and content of the "interim evaluation" in order to check the divisive moves of the No Tae-u "government".

South Issues Warrants for Dissident Group Heads
SK1503063789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0537 GMT
15 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 15 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique on March 13 issued arrest warrants for Yi Yong-sun, co-chairman of the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon), and Yim Tong-sop, acting chairman of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), according to a report.

The fascist clique had put them on the want list and searched them long on charges of leading the peasant protests held in Yoido, Seoul, on February 13 and took this outrageous step by invoking the "Law on Assembly and Demonstration."

This is part of the frantic suppressive moves of the No Tae-u group to put down the just struggle of Chonminnyon and Chondaehyop which is gaining momentum these days and to destroy these organizations. It shows how desperately the group is working to stifle the patriotic democratic forces.

Antigovernment Struggle Continues in South
SK1503064189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0529 GMT
15 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 15 (KCNA)—About 2,000 students of Sukmyong Women's University in Seoul held a meeting and a demonstration on March 13 against the increase of the registration fees, according to a report.

They held the first meeting for campus democracy in the school and decided to boycott classes for a week.

After the meeting, they held a demonstration on the campus, demanding the freezing of the registration fees, etc.

Meanwhile, some 250 peasant delegates from nine counties in South Korean Kangwon Province held a rally at Kangwon University in Chunchon and formed a Kangwon Alliance of the Peasant Movement.

They issued a statement declaring, "We will take the lead in the struggle to build a true society on a unified country where peasants become masters and to oppose the contradictory policy which has ruined the rural communities."

The "national committee for measures to abolish irrigation charges" issued a statement in protest against the puppet clique's extortion of irrigation charges.

The statement said that the peasants would firmly unite and vigorously wage a movement to refuse to clear the unpaid irrigation charges.

South Labor Groups Form Action Party
SK1403100389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—Labour movement organizations in Kwangju and South Cholla Province formed a labour union action party on March 7, the South Korean newspaper HANGUK ILBO reported.

The action party is made up of about 200 core members of some 30 democratic labour unions in Kwangju and South Cholla Province.

It defined it as its action programme to protect workers involved in labour disputes from the violent action of the fascist "Company-Saving Corps."

Soldiers Reportedly Die From Punishment in South
SK1403151289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—2,765 soldiers of the South Korean puppet army died due to "intense training and corporal punishment" over the past 8 years, according to the U.S. paper WASHINGTON POST March 13.

Such mortality in the puppet Army is three times that in the U.S. Forces, the paper said.

This fact shows that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are frantically trying to use the puppet army as cannon fodder in a war against the North.

South Magazine Carries Painting of Kim Il-song
SK1403103589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—The February issue of the South Korean magazine "SINDONG-A" introduced an oil-painting portraying the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The magazine printed an oil-painting "You Should Show the Mettle of the Koreans" which portrays President Kim Il-song giving on-the-spot guidance to the Hwanghae iron and steel complex during the postwar rehabilitation and construction. The picture wraps people in a solemn feeling.

Ho Tam Meets PRC's Wu Xueqian in Beijing
SK1403154689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing March 13 (KCNA)—Talks were held in Beijing on March 13 between head of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, on a visit to China, and Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council of China.

At the talks, the two sides exchanged views on matters of mutual concern.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Foreign Papers Note Youth Festival Plans

SK1403101389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—The Mongolian paper UNEN informed the readers that the Korean youths set days of assistance to the festival and are contributing to its preparations.

It said that the grand national festival of the Korean youths and students is being held for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The construction of the structures for the festival including Kwangbok Street and the Nungnado Stadium is nearing completion, it noted.

The paper further said:

Buses for the festival participants are being produced and costumes and stage devices being prepared for the festival.

The citizens of the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are making sincere efforts so that the forthcoming festival may remain in the memory of the festival participants in their lifetime.

The Tunisian papers AL-HUREYA, AL-SABAH and ANNONCES reported about the successful progress of the festival preparations in the DPRK.

Vice Premier Chong Meets Ugandan Special Envoy
SK1403154289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki talked with First Deputy Prime Minister E. Kategaya, special envoy of President of the Republic of Uganda Yoweri Museveni, in a friendly atmosphere at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on March 14.

Hwang Chong-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, also had a talk with the special envoy today.

Envoy Attends Soiree

SK1403104589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave a reception for E. Kategaya, first deputy prime minister of Uganda, visiting Korea as a special envoy of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on the evening of March 13. Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki said in his speech at the reception that the peoples of Korea and Uganda have developed friendly relations, supporting and cooperating with each other in the struggle to build an independent and prospering new

society against all manner of domination and subjugation. Noting that today the Ugandan people are energetically striving to achieve national unity and stability of the country and build a new life under the leadership of respected President Yoweri Museveni, he said: The Korean people rejoice as at their own at the achievements of the Ugandan people in the struggle for consolidating the victory of the revolution and for the prosperity and development of the country and wish them greater success in the future. Special envoy E. Kategaya said in his speech he had learned more of the immortal *chuche* idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il-song in the course of studying his works. Uganda fully supports the reasonable proposals for national reunification put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the struggle of the Korean people for their realization, he stated.

Egyptian Military Delegation Continues Visit

Views Acrobatics

SK1403072189 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Koran 1300 GMT 11 Mar 89

[Text] This evening the military delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt which is visiting our country saw the general performance of the acrobatic troupe.

Members of the delegation headed by Lieutenant General Safiy al-Din 'Abd al-Jawwad Abu Shanif, chief of the General Staff of the Arab Forces of Egypt was invited to the performance.

Comrade Choe Kwang, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, KPA General Kim Kwang-chin, workers in the city, and the soldiers of the KPA saw the performance with the guests.

The performers received great admiration from the audience. A bouquet of flowers was delivered to the performers to congratulate them on the success of the performance.

Feted by Egyptian Attache

SK1403073189 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 12 Mar 89

[Text] Concerning the visit to our country by the military delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt, (Muhammad Sami 'Abdallah Himun), the military attache of the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt to our country held a banquet this evening.

Comrade Choe Kwang, chief of the General staff of the Korean People's Army [KPA], KPA General Kim Kwang-chin, and other general grade officers and military officers were invited to the banquet.

Members of the delegation headed by Lieutenant General Safiy al-Din 'Abd al-Jawwad Abu Shanif, chief of the General Staff of the Arab Forces of Egypt, and Bahjiat Ibrahim Disuqi, the ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to our country participated in the banquet.

Speeches were given at the banquet. The participants toasted the friendship of the peoples and armed forces of the two countries, Egypt and Korea; the long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; the long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; and the long life of the respected His Excellency President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak.

Papers Mark Czechoslovak Liberation Anniversary
SK1503101589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 15 Mar 89

[Text] *Pyongyang March 15 (KCNA)*—It is 50 years today since the fascist German aggressors occupied Czechoslovakia. Papers here today carry articles on this day. NODONG SINMUN notes that this aggression by fascist Germany serves today, too, as a warning against the aggressive conspiracy and war manoeuvres of the imperialists.

The author of the article says:

Since the country's liberation the fraternal Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the Communist Party have defended the revolutionary achievements by smashing the counter-revolutionary machinations of enemies at home and abroad and effected great changes, accelerating socialist construction.

The Czechoslovak people are making positive efforts to turn central europe into a peace zone without nuclear and chemical weapons and ensure peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

The Korean people hail the achievements of the fraternal Czechoslovak people in socialist construction and express firm solidarity with their struggle against imperialism and for peace and security.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON stresses: The Korean people are convinced that the firm relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged between Korea and Czechoslovakia in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism will grow stronger and develop in the future.

Preparatory Committee Inaugurated in Japan
SK1503102389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 15 Mar 89

[Text] *Tokyo March 14 (KNS-KCNA)*—The preparatory committee for the formation of the Japan-based headquarters for promoting the all-nation conference was inaugurated at a meeting in Tokyo on March 1, the Korean paper in Japan MINJOK SIBO March 11 reported.

The meeting was attended by delegates of the "Federation of South Koreans in Japan for Democracy and Unification" (Hantongryon), the "South Korean Youth League in Japan" (Hanchongdong), the "Association of South Korean Democratic Women in Japan" and the "Society of Families and Compatriots for Rescuing Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea," which are "Mindan"-lining Korean organizations in Japan.

Supreme advisor to "Hantongnyon" Pae Tong-ho was elected chairman of the preparatory committee and vice-chairman and general secretary of "Hantongnyon" Kim Un-taek general secretary.

The preparatory committee is stepping up the preparations in full scale with the aim of forming the Japan-based headquarters towards the end of this month.

Foreign Groups Send Letters to Kim Il-song
SK1503064389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0532 GMT
15 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 15 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song recently received letters from different countries.

The letter from the celebration meeting of the 25th anniversary of the publication of President Kim Il-song's work "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" held on the Loumbila farm of Burkina Faso notes: The rural theses published by you provided powerful ideological and theoretical weapons not only to the people who are advancing along the road of socialism but also to the peoples of all countries who are struggling for the building of a new society.

A letter came from the society for the study of the chuche farming method of the Kim Il-song Institute of Agricultural Science in Guinea which held a seminar on the work. It says: Over the last 25 years, Korea under your wise guidance has been converted into a country with a developed socialist rural economy and your people are enjoying a happy life under the bright rays of the rural theses.

A letter came from the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Nigerian Society of Workers which held a seminar on the New Year address of President Kim Il-song. It notes: We, together with all the democratic and progressive forces in Nigeria, actively support the initiatives put forward by you for peace and reunification of Korea. The support you are enjoying is not only a great spiritual support to you but also a defence of the validity of socialism and the great chuche idea.

The letter from the inaugural meeting of the society for the study of the chuche idea of students of Conakry University in Guinea had this to say: We are determined that through various activities of our society, we will

deeply study the chuche idea, a beacon which indicates to the popular masses a correct road of shaping their destinies and widely disseminate it.

The letter sincerely wishes President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Paper Urges Grasping of Mass Movement
SK1503104989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT
15 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 15 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article under the headline "It Is a Feature of Our Party's Leadership To Grasp Mass Movement and Push Ahead With Socialist Construction."

The author of the article says:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught as follows:

"If we organize mass movements skilfully and advance them energetically we shall be quite able to carry out our revolutionary tasks, no matter how awesome and difficult."

Our party has wisely directed the mass movement, always putting it up as an important political work to consolidate the might of the subject of the revolution.

It has set a brilliant example in correctly organizing and leading the mass movement in socialist construction.

What is important in our party's guidance of the mass movement lies, first of all, in initiating proper mass movements in each period and every stage of the developing revolution and clearly exposing all theoretical and practical problems arising in launching these movements.

Our party has initiated and led new mass movements in conformity with the requirement of the march for modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea in the 1970s and 1980s.

The three-revolution-red-flag movement initiated by our party is the inheritance and development of the chollima workteam movement directed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; it is a mass movement of higher form which puts it up as the fighting goal to model the whole of society on the chuche idea.

As dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said, the three-revolution-red-flag movement is a new mass movement to firmly build up the internal revolutionary forces and accelerate the building of socialism and communism at the fastest tempo by applying the principles of the speed campaign and the ideological campaign to organically combine the man's ideological remoulding work with the collective innovation movement in economic and cultural construction and dynamically press ahead with them.

Our party also gave a profound exposition of the problems arising in developing in depth the movement to follow the examples of unassuming heroes.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clarified that this movement is a mass movement for ideological transformation which applies our party's policy of education through the influence of positive examples in accordance with new requirements of our developing revolution where the modelling the whole of society on the *chuche* idea is being realized.

Our party is leading the movement to be high-yield counties including "200,000 ton county" to be launched vigorously in the domain of the rural economy.

Another important thing in our party's guidance of the mass movement is to turn the mass movement decisively into a movement of the popular masses accelerating socialist construction by actively getting the party organisations and the working people's organizations into action.

The article stresses: The proud achievements and brilliant successes in the building of socialism and communism are a clear demonstration of the immortal exploits performed by our party in developing in depth the mass movement.

Anniversary of Kim Chong-il Work Commemorated
SK1503060389 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2111 GMT 9 Mar 89

[NODONG SINMUN 10 March special article: "A Valuable Guideline That Can Further Strengthen the Might of the Unity and Cohesion of Revolutionary Ranks"]

[Text] In the midst of the atmosphere of forcefully speeding up the grand socialist construction by seething [as heard] with the 200-day campaign, we mark the fifth anniversary of the publication of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's programmatic work, "On Firmly Building Up the Revolutionary Ranks and More Dynamically Accelerating Socialist Construction."

In the work which meets the requirements of the current development, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il fully elucidated the theoretical and practical problems arising in firmly building up revolutionary ranks and more dynamically speeding up socialist construction. This work is a programmatic guideline which brightly indicates the way of strengthening party ranks and stepping up socialist construction including the question of strengthening revolutionary ranks and rallying the popular masses closely around the party, the question of effecting an upsurge in socialist economic construction, and the question of intensifying the three-revolution-team movement. The vitality and validity of this work have already been clearly proven in actuality.

By thoroughly implementing the ideological and theoretical guidelines advanced in the work, the single-hearted unity of our revolutionary ranks rallied closely around the party and the leader has been further consolidated, the steady upsurge in socialist economic construction has been effected, and a great advance in the three-revolution-team movement also has been made. This work is a powerful weapon that the party organizations, functionaries, and working people should resolutely uphold in steadily dynamically speeding up the revolutionary cause of *chuche* and strengthening our revolutionary ranks in the future. An important idea of the work is, first of all, that we should firmly defend the single-hearted unity of our party rallied close around the center of this great unity and strengthen and develop it continuously.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has taught: Our party has already settled the problems of ensuring the center of the unity down through the generations. The revolutionary people of the world highly value our country for ensuring the guarantee capable of embodying the revolutionary cause of *chuche*. Taking great pride, we should further strengthen the political and ideological unity of all parties and the revolutionary cohesion around the center of the great leader and the party. Before anything else, the revolutionary ranks' might is the party's strength, and the source of this strength is cohesion and unity.

The basis of attaining the party's indomitable unity and cohesion is the way to have a firm center of unity. The solid unity of the center is the firm spirit of cohesion. Thus, acquiring the great center of unity and keeping it up resolutely are most important in attaining unity and cohesion. The ranks highly maintaining the center of great unity down through the generations and closely rally around it can eternally uphold the pure spirit of unity and can win every battle, surmounting the severest tempest of the revolution.

It is never easy to ensure the center of unity in the revolutionary struggle, and it is even more difficult and complicated to uphold it down through the generations. Therefore, ensuring the firm center of unity and holding it up firmly are the most important and pride work of the revolutionary party and people. Our people's great pride and self-confidence in their revolutionary ranks lie in that they have the center of great unity, which is becoming firmer with the progress of the revolution, and the entire ranks are united in one mind around it.

As proudly summed up in the work, our party and the revolutionary ranks brightly settled the problems of ensuring the center of unity down through the generations. Thus, the basic guarantee capable of consummating the revolutionary cause of *chuche* to the end was firmly ensured.

The whole party is united closely around the party center with one thought and purpose and the sense of moral obligation to achieve single-hearted unity in the true sense of the world. The slogan of single-hearted unity, which today our people hold aloft highly, is a very great one that shows the will of the unshakable center of unity, the pride taken in achieving the purest and firmest unity, and the will to steadily consolidate and develop that unity. Holding aloft highly the slogan of single-hearted unity is the loftiest dignity of all dignities that our people possess, and is also the biggest source of our national pride, which the people of the world envy.

It is entirely thanks to the party's greatness and the leader that the question of ensuring the center of unity down through the generations could be creditably solved in our country and the most solid single-minded unity could be attained.

The firmness of our single-hearted unity is the greatness of our party and leader, and the resoluteness and immutability of our party are stored within. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, holding up the lofty will of the great leader, effected the revolutionary change in the party work and carried out the far-sighted plan to glorify Korea endlessly, thereby attaining the immortality of his work, which will remain in the country's history. The whole course of events, which has sped up the modelling of the whole society on the *chuche* idea, has effected the great prime of the nation's life in the age of the Workers' Party, and has further developed the *chuche* idea and enriched it, is full of the proud achievements that show the immortal historic feats and particular greatness of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Through substantial struggles to win every battle under party leadership, our people have deeply experienced with confidence the greatness of the party and the leader and rallied themselves around the party and leader with single-hearted unity based on greatness. Owing to the deep perception of the leader's greatness through substantial life experiences and highly holding that greatness aloft with confidence, the center of our party's unity is unshakable. Thus our unity has become invincible.

The firmness of the unity of our revolutionary ranks lies in the fact that party members and other working people are rallied closely around its center with one thought and purpose on the basis of an idea, the *chuche* idea. The ideological foundation of the unity and cohesion of our party, which the great leader found and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has developed and enriched continuously, is the revolutionary idea, the *chuche* idea. Based on this great idea, the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks have become the firmest unity that is unshakable in the face of the strongest tempest and cannot be broken, no matter how many days pass.

Achieving such unprecedented single-hearted unity is the most important revolutionary achievement of our revolutionary ranks. Resolutely holding up and safeguarding this great unity are the most noble tasks

required by the trend, of the times the revolution, and the nation. Through thoroughly implementing the guidelines of the idea and theory advanced by the work, we should steadily consolidate and develop the party's unity and cohesion.

United closely around the leader, the cadres, party members, and the working people should firmly build up the *chuche*-oriented revolutionary outlook in order to strengthen party unity and cohesion with one thought and purpose along the road propounded in the work. In this way, they should become true communist revolutionaries who are unfailingly faithful to the leader, as were the young communists in the twenties.

At the same time, it is important for party organizations to widely and comprehensively carry out educational work on the greatness of the party among party members and the working people. Getting party members and the working people to deeply recognize the activities of the creative idea and theory of our party, validity of the idea and theory of our party, the revolutionary spirit and brilliant achievements of party's leadership, and the international prestige and dignity of our party is also important.

The work raises an important task to closely rally broad sections of the masses around the party in firmly building up the revolutionary ranks. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, while saying that our party already has blood relations with the popular masses and has been united together with them, elucidated the task of strengthening work with the masses from various strata including heroes, persons of merit, and core masses, along with the task of firmly rallying them around the party. As was emphasized in the work, our party is a motherly party. The functionaries of our party should become the true mothers of the masses. The functionaries of the party should truly love the people, cherish them, and pay deep attention to the lives of the people as well as enabling them to receive sufficient and fair concern from the party and the leader.

If the work with the masses is to be done well, the functionaries of the party should be skillful in manner and perfect in work style.

The work emphasized the idea that the functionaries of party, while always maintaining the principles of party, should be modest, kind, and magnanimous to the masses, and should not wish preferential treatment or special favors and should live as simply and frugally as the masses do.

Also, the work elucidated the ways to dynamically step up socialist economic construction. The tasks and manner of economic construction propounded in the work are important guidelines in accelerating socialist construction, including the issue of forcefully waging struggles to complete the national economic plan and to sternly keep

planned discipline, the issue of doing the equipment-supply work as required by the Taean work system, the issue of thoroughly keeping the principle of socialist distribution in economic guidance, and the issue of carrying out the economic organization work and production control by the leading economic functionaries.

The work expounds ways to step up socialist economic construction and indicates tasks and ways to push ahead with the three-revolution-team movement in conformity with the requirement of the developing reality. Helping the party organizations of the units concerned to vigorously push ahead with the three revolutions is the basic duty of the three-revolution-team movement. But, holding up the party's policy and thoroughly implementing it are most important. As was emphasized in the work, faithfully upholding the party's leadership as the most important principle that should be maintained in the activities of the three revolutions teams. Under the leadership of the party center, the three revolutions teams should carry out the consistent revolutionary work system and should thoroughly implement the work method and work style of our party. In this way, they should bar the lofty faith in the party and the leader and should brilliantly exercise their duties and roles as the personal guards and shock brigade of party.

Comprehensively elucidated in the work "On Firmly Building Up the Revolutionary Ranks and More Dynamically Accelerating Socialist Construction," are the programmatic guidelines of weighty significance in strengthening the party and the revolutionary ranks, bringing about a turn in economic construction and pressing ahead with the three-revolution-team movement. When the party organizations, functionaries, three revolutions teams, and working people deeply study the idea, theory, and policies propounded in the work and continue to carry it through, they can consolidate our revolutionary ranks as invincible forces and can effect higher surges in socialist construction.

We should continue to carry through the idea, theory, and policies propounded in the work, putting deeper in mind the great pride and self-confidence in carrying out the revolution under the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who made public the programmatic work and illuminated the road ahead of our revolution so as to achieve constant victory.

'Superiority' of Socialist Economy Acclaimed
SK1503052389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT
15 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 15 (KCNA)—Only when the collectivist principle of management is strictly applied, is it possible to give full play to the superiority and vitality of the socialist rural economic system and resolutely defend the banner of socialism, the banner of the revolution in rural construction, says Prof. and Dr. Won

Chang-su in an article contributed to MINJU CHOSON under the title "Collectivist Principle Is the Method of Managing the Socialist Rural Economic System."

The author of the article says: Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth the collectivist principle of management which fully embodies the chuche-orientated idea laid down in the socialist rural theses, thereby opening up a broad avenue for fully demonstrating the superiority and vitality of the socialist rural economic system.

The collectivist principle of the management laid down by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is based on a scientific analysis of the close correlations between the form of ownership and management method and is a most revolutionary one which thoroughly embodies the intrinsic requirement of the socialist rural economic system.

The collectivist principle of the management enables farmers to honestly participate in the collective labour, collectivist management. By so doing, it helps them hasten their revolutionisation and working-classization and possess noble collectivist spirit and way of life.

When this principle is applied, it is possible to constantly develop all the social relations including ownership in keeping with the common interests and requirements of all society.

In order to reshape the social relations in the socialist society in accordance with the aspirations and requirements of the working class and realise the complete socio-political equality of the working people, all the social relations including ownership must be incessantly improved in conformity with the communist demand, and the principle to be adhered to in this is none other than a collectivist principle of management.

To strictly abide by and apply the collectivist principle is the only way of improving the social relations in keeping with the common interests and requirements of all society.

The collectivist management method is also a main method whereby to develop the agricultural productive forces so as to firmly lay the material and technical foundation of the rural economy. The method helps the farmers eliminate the individualistic habit remaining among themselves and take part in the labour for the society and the collective as masters, display a high degree of productive enthusiasm, and make a planned and effective use of all the human, material and technical factors needed for the development of the agricultural productive forces.

The article stresses:

A radical change is taking place in the ideological and spiritual traits and work of the agricultural working people and tremendous turn and great successes are being made in the agricultural production and rural construction in Korea. This is a brilliant fruition of the

thorough embodiment of the collectivist principle of management under the party's tested leadership along the unique road indicated by the socialist rural theses.

Article 5 of SKNDF Program Explained
SK1503032589 (Clandestine) Voice of National
Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
1 Mar 89

[Talk by unidentified speaker from the program "Our Assertion"]

[Text] The South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF], in Article 5 of its impending program, prescribes the development of national education. It notes that national education is the cause that will determine the destiny of the nation in the future.

Without education, no country or nation can achieve social progress and prosperity, nor would we be able to think of the dignity of the nation or its bright future. We should develop national education to make progress toward a democratic society and to construct the foundation for national prosperity. Social progress and prosperity are realized through the work of remaking nature, society, and man.

Social progress means, after all, increasing the production of material wealth through the development of nature-remaking work, reforming social relations more reasonably through the development of society-remaking work, and the bringing up of men to be more independent and creative beings through the development of man-remaking work. The fundamental aspect of this is to bring up men of advanced ideas, knowledge, and science and technology, because man remakes nature and society, and the standard of man's ideological consciousness, culture, and technology defines the standard of social development. Therefore, unless we give prior emphasis to bringing up men to be strong beings with advanced ideas, culture, and technology, we can never bring progress to society at all.

National education is an important thing which we should rapidly develop always giving it priority emphasis in the development of democratic society because its mission is to bring up national men of ability and talent, which is the fundamental factor of social progress. Therefore, we should develop national education to bring forth the prosperity of the country and the development of the nation.

The program notes that one of the ways to develop national education is to liquidate the anticommunist educational system which idolizes the United States and to comprehensively develop the educational system for bringing up national men of ability and talent with firm ideals of independence.

The liquidation of the anticommunist educational system which idolizes the United States is the most urgent task in the development of national education. This is well shown by the present South Korean educational system and its reality. As you know, because of the anticommunist educational system which idolizes the United States in South Korea today, the anticommunist educational policy which idolizes the United States has been established, and therefore, not only the curriculum and methods of education but also the system and the environment of education are consistently dominated by the anticommunist education which idolizes the United States.

The anticommunist education which idolizes the United States infuses the slavish idea of submission in which one unconditionally idolizes the United States instead of infusing consciousness of national independence, which is the life of the country and the nation. It prevents the younger generation from learning the new and progressive ideas and creates hostility, distrust, and a rift between the North and the South, thereby preventing bringing up true national men of ability and talent. Under this educational system, it is impossible to bring up true national men of ability and talent capable of working for the country and the nation. Therefore, it is an urgent task to liquidate the anticommunist educational system which idolizes the United States.

At the same time, in order to develop national education, we should comprehensively develop the educational system for bringing up national men of ability and talent with firm ideals of independence. As you know, the purpose of national education is to foster man's spirit of serving the nation, and its mission is to foster their strength and ability to serve the nation.

For education to fulfill its objective and mission, it should be conducted based on an educational system suitable for it. In so doing, education can bring up national men of ability and talent with firm ideals of independence rather than limiting itself to merely being a means of teaching theories and science and technology. No matter how well education may teach special technology and professional knowledge, if it fails to foster the ideals of national independence, it cannot be said to have brought up true national men of ability and talent.

This is eloquently proven by our reality. In fact, for over 40 years since the liberation in 1945, a great number of men have graduated from college in this land, many with doctorates, but few of them are able to use their knowledge and technology for the nation. The present situation of South Korea's educational system is such that despite the emphasis placed on modernization, there is no education that can bring up men of ability and talent with the firm ideals of national independence and the trait and qualities of modern men. This means that under the anticommunist educational system which idolizes the United States, it is impossible to bring up true national men of ability and talent capable of serving the nation.

The program also notes that one of the ways to develop national education is to check the profiteering on campus and to abolish the system of paying registration and other school fees. The profiteering on campus is a fundamental yardstick to determine the evils of education. This is well shown by the reality of South Korea in which the prevailing logic is that one without money is not entitled to an education.

As you know, no matter how strongly motivated one may be for learning, one cannot go to school in South Korea. There are children who cannot go to school, wandering about and begging. Others give up going to schools of higher grades or leave school because they cannot afford to pay school expenses. Some even commit suicide in despair when they are unable to continue education for lack of money.

When the school is made a place for profiteering, it is impossible to develop national education. Therefore, opposing the profiteering on campus and abolishing the system of paying registration and other school fees is an important way to develop national education. To this end, all students should be given compulsory education until they finish middle school and college students should be given the benefit of a state scholarship fund, thereby relieving the students of their heavy school fee burden.

The program then notes that one of the ways to develop national education is to abolish campus fascistization and militarization and realize the democratization of education. The abolition of campus fascistization and militarization are the prerequisite to realizing the democratization of education. If there is campus fascistization and militarization as there is in South Korea, it is impossible to bring up men to serve the nation.

As you know, there is no freedom of learning on South Korean campuses. The way to democratic activities, as well as the way for the students to participate in social reality, is blocked, and the students are subject to the fascist school regulations and disciplines. Therefore, the campuses should be democratized. To achieve the democratization of the campuses, violent anticampus mechanisms should be removed, and democratic order on campus should be brought about. By so doing, the campuses can truly become places of learning, and therefore democratic education can be developed.

Thus, Article 5 of the program of the SKNDF is the most just assertion that clearly sets forth the impending tasks for the development of national education.

South Korea

'Team Spirit' Costs ROK \$15.6 Million

SK1503100389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0954 GMT
15 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (YONHAP)—South Korea will bear 10.5 billion won (15.6 million U.S. dollars) or 35 percent of the total expense this year for its annual joint military exercises with the United States, the Defense Ministry said Wednesday.

The two countries kicked off the 10-day "Team Spirit 89" Tuesday with more than 200,000 troops—60,000 Korean and 140,000 U.S. soldiers—participating.

"We will need an additional 19 billion won (28 million U.S. dollars) if we conduct a military training in the same scale on our own," a Defense Ministry official said.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the Team Spirit helps the Korean soldiers learn newly developed war tactics and strategies as well as skills to operate new weapons and equipments.

The Team Spirit exercises also help improve the joint operation capability of the Korean and U.S. troops.

Editorial Supports Continuation of 'Team Spirit'
SK1503003689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
15 Mar 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Defensive Military Drill"]

[Text] There is no denying that the U.S. forces in Korea have served as an effective deterrent to the outbreak of another war on the Korean peninsula. The presence of American forces here, as a matter of course, has the immediate purpose of defending the Republic of Korea from a new invasion from the North with the ultimate goal of safeguarding the United States and other Free World nations from Communist aggression.

Where there are armed forces, there must be combat training. In this context, the joint ROK-U.S. military exercises, the Team Spirit 1989, is indispensable to maintaining combat capability. Significantly, the annual joint military drills are entirely of a defensive nature.

Had the Team Spirit exercises been offensive, there would have occurred armed conflicts a long time ago. The American forces duly stationed here under the Mutual Defense Treaty between the two countries have conducted joint military drills 13 times since 1976. The aim of the exercises is well known to even North Korea.

The United Nations Command has invited the North Korean and Chinese authorities, both parties to the Korean War (1950-1953), a number of times in recent years, to observe the annual exercise, along with the four principal members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, with a view to dispelling misunderstanding about the nature of the drill.

As expected however, the Pyongyang regime has ignored the invitations and instead put its forces on full alert to counter what it called provocative annual military maneuvers. North Korea went so far as to order all regular and paramilitary forces to maintain heightened revolutionary vigilance and keep themselves in full combat readiness.

North Korea has stalled multi-tier inter-Korean talks involving preliminary meetings for political and military, and parliamentary conferences, claiming that the military drill is aimed to prepare a new all-out war against it.

Retrospectively, Pyongyang abruptly interrupted the South-North talks with the demand for the cancellation of the annual ROK-U.S. military exercise in 1986 and again last year. But this was no more than an excuse to pass the buck to the South for its rejection of South-North talks. The Team Spirit drills were slyly utilized for the North's political tricks.

It is a well-known fact that North Korea has time and again conducted military games jointly with the Soviet Union. The difference from the ROK-U.S. drills is that Pyongyang does not make public its own joint exercises with the Soviets. And such military maneuvers are practiced world-wide by, for example, NATO alliance and the Warsaw Pact.

As it is, Pyongyang has used the ROK-U.S. exercises as an instrument to sway the current inter-Korean contacts in its favor. The North's tactics are to utilize them for its political offensives against the South particularly to play up anti-Americanism among South Koreans.

The Pyongyang regime, surely, is in a favorable position to cash in on the anti-American movement mainly promoted here by activist students and radical, political dissidents, who chant slogans opposing Team Spirit'89 and even demand withdrawal of the American troops from the South. Nonetheless, an absolute majority of the Koreans approve of the combined exercise, recognizing it as necessary and proper.

What would happen if the joint ROK-U.S. military exercise were forced to end? The Pyongyang regime, for sure, would embark on the second stage of its strategy—the withdrawal of U.S. forces and their nuclear arsenal from the Korean peninsula. And what would happen if the American troops left here? It is crystal clear that the whole of Korea would come under the domination or influence of the North Korean Communists.

We have hoped that North Korea would renounce its strategy to communize the whole of Korea through either armed invasion or leftist revolution in the South. Yet, there is no evidence that this is in anyway likely. Wishful thinking is no way to turn the tide for the better.

It is imperative, therefore, that the joint military drill should be continued until lasting peace settles on this peninsula. There is no end to Communist demand for concessions. An inch-by-inch concession to the Communists will result in a total collapse in the long run. The only plausible alternative to the present state of affairs at this juncture is some modification of the annual exercise in terms of scale, method and timing.

Trade Talks With U.S. To Avert Retaliation

SK1503031589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
15 Mar 89 p 1

[Article by correspondent Yi Chae-song: "U.S. Plans Talks With ROK To Solve Disputes"]

[Text] Washington—The United States plans to hold negotiations with Korea early next month to discuss solutions to outstanding bilateral trade issues before the U.S. Trade Representative imposes retaliatory actions against Seoul in May, sources at the Korean Embassy here said Tuesday.

Among the issues to be tackled are the import liberalization for fruit, juice and other agricultural products, and the abolition of various special laws restricting imports and the localization ratio for products.

It is yet to be decided where the negotiations will take place.

The embassy sources said that the U.S. Trade Representative plans to single out "priority foreign countries" for negotiations on overall trade issues with the United States in its report to Congress due by the end of May in accordance with Section 301 of the 1988 omnibus trade bill.

They speculated that Korea might be one of those countries named, thus becoming obligated to negotiate with the U.S. Trade Representative on bilateral trade issues.

According to them, what the United States regards as unfair trade practices are generally import restrictions for fruit, juice, vegetables and other agricultural products with high added value, special laws protecting industries, the localization ratio for products and barriers to investment in the service industry.

The United States is also expected to call upon the Korean government to protect patent rights of products not yet put on sale, reduce tariff rates on liquor and to allow American banks to set up more branch offices.

Washington has already designated Korea as one of the priority foreign countries engaging in unfair trade practices because of Seoul's closing its telecommunications market.

The U.S. also is utilizing the same procedures in connection with the protection of intellectual property rights including copyrights of printed materials.

Under Section 301 of the omnibus trade bill, the United States will investigate trade practices of any country which it singles out as engaging in unfair trade activities and the country is obligated to negotiate with the United States for one year to settle such issues.

If negotiations fail, the United States will take retaliatory trade actions against it.

Aviation Talks With U.S. Conclude 14 March
*SK1503020589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT
15 Mar 89*

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States ended their two-day aviation talks here Tuesday, remaining far apart on additional route rights in America by Korean Airlines and on joining Korea's computer flight reservation system by the U.S.

The United States refused to permit Korean Air flights to Chicago, San Francisco, Dallas and Atlanta with beyond rights to Mexico and other South American destinations, sources close to the talks said Wednesday.

Korea has no beyond traffic rights from U.S. cities although U.S. airlines are free to extend flights from Korea.

The Americans held that the current flight system is twice as beneficial to Korea in terms of revenue and freight tonnage.

Korea, meanwhile, rejected U.S. demand for participation in its computer reservation system here, the sources said.

"It's directly linked with Korea's import liberalization of value added network. We are ready for discussions, but unable to accept it right now," a Korean participant said.

Dissident Group Calls for Pannational Talks
*SK1503060189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0552 GMT
15 Mar 89*

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (YONHAP)—South Korean dissidents, arrested in a previous attempt to hold contacts with North Koreans, announced Wednesday they will try again to discuss reunification of the Korean peninsula independently from their government.

The National Alliance for a Democratic Movement, the nation's biggest dissident group, called for preliminary talks on a "pan national congregation" to be held April 7 at the border village of Panmunjom.

The proposal was contained in a letter to Ho Tam, chairman of Pyongyang's Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

The dissident group expects a positive reply to the proposal for the preliminary contacts, which were aborted March 1 because of obstruction by the South Korean Government and U.S. soldiers.

Ten representatives of the alliance were stopped by police and U.S. guards when they attempted to reach the truce village for the preparatory meeting.

The South Korean Government charged them with "encouraging North Korea's subversive plots" and said it will not tolerate such contacts.

The dissidents have demanded that South Korean National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku deliver their letter to Ho, who also served as the North's foreign minister.

Chonminnyon Proposes 7 April Panmunjom Talks
*SK1503035389 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0300 GMT 15 Mar 89*

[Text] Today, the Committee To Reunify the Fatherland of the National Coalition of the Movement for Democracy and the Nation [Chonminnyon] proposed holding preliminary talks for convening a pannational congress at Panmunjom on 7 April. In a letter to be sent to North Korea, the Chonminnyon Committee To Reunify the Fatherland expressed regret over the fact that the 1 March preliminary talks were frustrated by the government authorities concerned and the U.S. forces, and proposed once more to hold preliminary talks at Peace House in Panmunjom at 1500 on the afternoon of 7 April.

Student Activists 'Forced' To Postpone Talks
*SK1503054389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0533 GMT
15 Mar 89*

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (YONHAP)—South Korean student activists Tuesday called off a meeting with North Korean students because they have been barred from reaching the venue for the talks.

The National Student Representatives' Council [Chondaeh-yop] said it has rescheduled the meeting on the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang for late April. Council members had planned to meet their northern counterparts Thursday at the truce village of Panmunjom.

The council, a radical student group, said in a statement it was forced to suspend the contact due to the government's plan to block the students from reaching the border village in the Demilitarized Zone dividing South and North Korea.

The council criticized the government for not delivering its letter to the North. The letter proposed that a preliminary meeting be held to discuss the procedures for its participation in July's Pyongyang youth festival.

The festival, held every four years, is a major political, arts and sports event involving mostly communist and Third World countries. The last festival was held in Moscow in 1985.

Seoul has expressed its willingness to send students to the Pyongyang event, although it has officially banned exchanges between the South and the North.

The government, however, suggested discussions of the student's participation be conducted by "the Committee for Promoting South and North Korean Student Exchange," which was set up by the government.

The committee proposed a contact with the North to discuss the festival issue, but the student group rejected the committee's role. The student council proposed a television debate on participation in the festival.

The radical student group has seized on the inter-Korean issue, specifically reunification, as a central part of its anti-government and anti-U.S. movement in South Korea, an anti-communist nation for more than 40 years.

Ambassador To FRG on North's Policy Change
SK1503010089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
15 Mar 89 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] Sin Chung-sop, ambassador [amb.] to Bonn, views that Seoul has to assume a steady approach and show perseverance to help Pyongyang open doors to the international community, taking an example of West Germany's unwavering initiatives to rapprochement with East Germany.

He quoted an old saying that goes "Slow and steady wins the race," when he spoke of his ideas on the Korea problem and other issues to THE KOREA TIMES. "North Korea has not yet given positive answers to our positive bids to improve relations. We may further wait for changes in the North Korean attitude toward us," he said. "It took 21 years for West and East Germany to sign a basic inter-German treaty after they established a pact on the exchange of materials in 1951."

But he seemed optimistic about inter-Korean matters on the grounds that budding ties between South Korea and socialist countries would put pressure on the North to emerge from alienation and Pyongyang itself would eventually recognize the necessity to accept Seoul's appeasement overtures.

"Our new package of diplomatic efforts aimed at reconciliation with socialist countries are gaining a worldwide welcome. Hungary has already entered into full-scale diplomacy with us and many other East bloc nations are hoping for economic ties which will sooner or later lead to government-level relationships.

"I am convinced that our northern policy will ease tension and bring about peace on the Korean peninsula as a result," he said.

Amb. Sin, however, pointed out that Seoul's appeasement toward the East should only be based on further solidified friendship with existing allies.

He denied rumors that the United States has applied the brake on South Korea's approaches to the Soviet Union. "We have briefed Washington on our northern policy

prior to announcement and Washington has thereafter rendered full support. No country on friendly terms with us wants to see confrontation between the South and the North here."

West Germany's Oestpolitik has come after it secured understanding from NATO members. It has until now attached great significance to relations with the Western allies, while attempting to mature cooperation with the East, he noted.

Last year alone, 5.5 million West Germans visited East Germany and 3 million East Germans came to the West for which Bonn paid about 800 million Deutschmarks. Bonn has also provided East Germany with 4 billion marks in long-term credit.

He advised the private business sector to look at the West German economy, a leader not only in the 12-nation European Community but also in the global scope. West Germany topped the list of the world's largest exporters with \$290 billion in 1987 and \$310 billion in 1988.

Opposition Continues Division Over Referendum

Split Helps No

SK1503012089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
15 Mar 89 pp 2, 5

["News Analysis" by staff reporter Sim Yong-su: "Split in 3 Kims' Unity Boosts No's Chances in Interim Test"]

[Text] President No Tae-u has scored a major political coup by using his interim test to put the once seemingly invincible opposition alliance in a shambles.

The collapse of the opposition solidarity boosts No's chance of success in the popular vote, expected mid-April, to measure public approval of his first year of rule.

The crack in the opposition, at the same time, showed that the "three Kims" were less interested in No's midterm test than their positions in the post-No era, though all three have discreetly refrained from revealing their intentions to run again for the presidency.

In the last presidential election in December 1987, the three Kims ran separately, against popular aspirations, which helped No win with only 37 percent of the vote.

The three opposition leaders' unity against No is unlikely to be restored as long as they keep their sights set on the 1993 election.

On the contrary, their rivalry is expected to deepen as time passes.

The three Kims' breaking apart first surfaced after Kim Chong-pil and Kim Tae-chung met separately with No last week at Chongwadae over No's interim test.

The leaders of the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] and the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], breaking their agreement with each other and with Kim Yong-sam, agreed at their meetings with No to drop their demand that No's midterm test be a vote of confidence.

In particular, Kim Tae-chung's sudden change of stance caught many people by surprise, even his party members, and created many speculative reports.

One theory is that No and the No. 1 opposition leader made a secret deal to help each other gain political ground and to form a common front to check the third Kim, Kim Yong-sam, leader of the No. 2 opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP].

It came amid reports that the RDP leader's popularity is fast soaring while No and the two other Kims have suffered popularity losses.

Though neither side confirmed the speculation, circumstances make it highly likely that No and the hardliner PPD leader struck such a political deal.

In return for Kim's concession, according to the speculative reports, No will soon take a major step to solve the 1980 Kwangju incident to boost Kim's political ground against his archrival, the RDP leader.

The PPD leader has led the opposition campaign to press the government to bring to light the truth of the bloody military control of the civilian uprising in May 1980.

Kim has a political obligation to do so because Kwangju is his political stronghold and homebase. In the last presidential election, Kim won over 90 percent of vote in the southwestern province where antigovernment sentiment traditionally runs strong.

No's steps may include, the reports said, an order to investigate for the first time the incident which may lead to bringing to trial several then-key military commanders.

Reinforcing such speculation, No was quoted as telling the two Kims that he would sincerely consider the opposition parties' demands on the Kwangju case and other questions of the Chon Tu-hwan administration.

If the Kwangju incident is truly investigated, it is expected to focus on the alleged role of Chong Ho-yong, then commander of the Special Warfare Force, which has been accused of using excessive force against civilian protesters at an early stage to aggravate the situation.

The three opposition parties have called for judicial action against Chong, now an incumbent ruling party lawmaker and an aspirant for the 1993 presidential election, and five other "core figures" of the Chon administration.

Chong is unlikely to face actual judicial trial, however, many ruling party lawmakers say, because of his power in the party and the so-called "T-K clan"—the politicians from the central-southern city of Taegu, the hometown of No and Chon.

Even if he does stand trial, determining his responsibility for the tragic incident will be a tough job, they say, in view of conflicting views between the military and the Kwangju citizens.

Kwangju citizens claim that the military's brutal control of their street protests aggravated the situation while the military asserts that the tragedy would not have happened if the Kwangju citizens had not staged violent protests.

Ruling party officials have previously rejected as "unacceptable" the opposition call for prosecuting Chong as a mastermind of the Kwangju incident.

In recent weeks, however, high DJP officials have hinted that Chong may be expelled from the party in a compromise with the opposition.

Other widespread speculation is that No agreed to allow ex-Presidents Chon and Choe to testify in person before the National Assembly on the Kwangju incident.

Their testimony, if realized, may come right before the polling date for dramatic effect, they said.

Many people already say that if Chon and Choe take the witness stand, No's victory in the interim test will be beyond question.

Last week a top ruling party official said that his party may have to let Chon testify before the National Assembly to solve the current political crisis.

No and his ruling party have refused to allow Chon and Choe to appear at previous parliamentary hearings, saying that to have ex-presidents stand at a witness stand is improper treatment of them and will endanger the nation's tradition of a peaceful transfer of power, first set by Chon.

If the story of the secret deal is true and No took the two steps, political observers said, it will isolate Kim Yong-sam in the opposition circle and make him appear unflexible.

At the same time, the two other Kims, particularly Kim Tae-chung, may be again called into question for their long-controversial lack of consistency.

PPD To Launch 'Struggle'

SK1503092789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0853 GMT
15 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (YONHAP)—The bewildering twists and turns of Korean politics seem to have put opposition leader Kim Tae-chung back in the fight against the ruling camp.

Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, announced Wednesday the largest opposition party will launch a "struggle" Thursday in preparation for a referendum on the administration of President No Tae-u and he will clarify his position in a rally Saturday.

Kim told reporters that he would campaign against the interim appraisal if the government and the ruling party make it a "direct or indirect" confidence vote in No, saying that No should keep the promise not to force a plebiscite in which his presidency is at stake.

"We will win the support of the people by suggesting our counter-policies even if the test is conducted in the form of a popular vote on the government's policies," he said.

Kim's remarks are in contrast with his position on the test in talks with No just last weekend, when he stressed the avoidance of political infighting over the appraisal.

Political analysts say the Kim's party might be a step away from joining Kim Yong-sam and dissident groups in a campaign to oust No through the national referendum.

Kim's maneuvering is seen by some observers as a scheme to ensure No must accept the opposition's demands if he loses the appraisal.

Meanwhile, Kim Yong-sam and his Reunification Democratic Party reaffirmed their plan to launch an anti-No campaign.

In a caucus earlier in the day, the second largest opposition party adopted a resolution that pledged to "punish and ouster the No government, which does not repent its past."

The controversy over the character of the interim test is yet a long way from settling down.

The government and the ruling party tactics seem designed to make use of the interim appraisal as a leverage for political stability after the vote. No himself continues to deny that the test will be a confidence vote while the ruling party says that the interim test will be "practically" a confidence vote on No.

Kim Tae-chung's repeated vows to avoid political infighting stem from his position as president of the largest opposition group, which would be endangered if No won the test and changed the political structure.

On the contrary, Kim Yong-sam has adamantly insisted on a confidence vote, allegedly targeting both No and Kim Tae-chung, his rival for leadership of the opposition.

Kim Yong-sam wants to become known as a hardliner, a label which has so far been owned by Kim Tae-chung, and his party has less to lose even if No wins the test, analysts say.

Kim Yong-sam Questions Referendum

SK1403081189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0751 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Taebaek, South Korea, March 14 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam, firing the first salvo in what he has promised will be a nationwide movement to oust President No Tae-u, Tuesday accused the ruling camp of planning to rig a national referendum on No's administration.

"The No Tae-u regime has confused the people by indulging in petty wiles. It has said the appraisal would be linked to confidence in No's presidency and later changed its attitude by saying the evaluation will be a vote on his policies," said Kim, head of the Reunification Democratic Party.

"Now that we are convinced that the No administration has no will or ability to liquidate the previous government's legacies and carry out democratization, we have no choice but to resolutely launch a no-confidence campaign against No," Kim declared in a news conference.

The RDP president charged that the government, by mobilizing administrative agencies and vast amounts of money, is plotting to rig the interim evaluation, the main political issue in South Korea.

He criticized arch-rival Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, for allegedly breaching an agreement made weeks ago on the evaluation.

The three Kims, who contended with No for the presidency in the 1987 election, called for legal actions against six core figures involved in alleged misdeeds during the government of former president Chon Tu-hwan. The third Kim is Kim Chong-pil, head of the New Democratic Republican Party.

They also agreed that former Presidents Chon and Choe Kyu-ha must testify in the National Assembly before No undergoes the assessment.

But Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil have suddenly adopted moderate stances on the evaluation, causing a rift among the three opposition parties, which have the ability to control the unicameral National Assembly with their combined majority.

Kim Yong-sam, at this coal-mining town for pep talks to party supporters, says he is convinced his party can discredit No in a popular vote on his policies.

The rupture is seen as a sign of serious discord in an uneasy alliance the three kims have maintained since parliamentary elections last April.

"Problems cannot be resolved without testimony by Chon in the National Assembly," Kim said, adding that he will not change his hard-line position unless No shows a desire to liquidate Chon's legacies.

The midterm assessment is the heaviest political burden for No, who pledged during the presidential campaign that if elected he would hold an interim evaluation and that if he lost he would take full responsibility. The rare election pledge came only days before election day and was a desperate attempt to overcome deficits in opinion polls.

PPD Concerned Over Criticism

SK1503014489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
15 Mar 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Flap"]

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy led by Kim Tae-chung is not at ease amidst a squall of criticism over its stance regarding the midterm appraisal.

Not only the Reunification Democratic party but also dissident forces have cast suspicious eyes on its stand. Even articles in dailies are not favorable, which is enough to put the largest opposition party into a flap.

A party insider let on that party president Kim Tae-chung showed strong displeasure at ruling camp leaders having no scruples about arguing that the midterm appraisal will eventually be linked to the tenure of President No Tae-u.

If things go on this way, PPD leaders said they could not sit idly by but would have to ride the bandwagon for the no-confidence struggle against President No.

PPD Criticizes Kim Yong-sam

SK1503014289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
15 Mar 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Verbal Exchanges"]

[Text] The feud between the Party for Peace and Democratic [PPD] and the Reunification Democratic Party is evolving into an exchange of base verbal attacks.

Floor leader Rep. Kim Won-ki of the PPD smeared RDP president Kim Yong-sam with being a "patient" only dreaming of becoming the president as the RDP readied to take to street for the no-confidence struggle against President No Tae-u Monday.

The PPD was incensed at the RDP's criticism of the outcome of a meeting between No and PPD president Kim Tae-chung, in which they shared the identical view that the midterm appraisal should not be made a confidence vote putting No's office at stake in order to avert inevitably extreme political confrontation.

Made irate by Rep. Kim's raw criticism, RDP spokesman Rep. So Chogn-won said his remarks are unspeakably inconsiderate to say nothing of lacking the courtesy duly accorded to the president of another opposition party.

In allusion to the fact that PPD has filed a libel suit against the Choson Ilbo, the spokesman added if his party were like the PPD which he said is fond of legal battles, it would have brought Rep. Kim's "insolent" remarks to court.

PPD Seeks 'Clear-Cut Stance'

SK1503014089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
15 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy came out demanding that the government and the ruling camp take a clear-cut stance as to whether President No Tae-u's office be linked to the midterm appraisal or not.

After a meeting of party leaders, the PPD criticized the government for taking a "vague" stance, citing the fact that ruling Democratic Justice Party leaders argue that the interim assessment will inevitably affect No's office even if his presidency is not put at stake.

Emerging from the meeting, spokesman Rep. Yi Sang-su said the ruling camp said it would not put No's presidency at stake while at the same time sent different signals.

He indicated that his party will mount a no-confidence struggle if the ruling camp leaders argue that the midterm appraisal will affect No's office, even if it is not "explicitly" mentioned.

In a meeting last Friday with No, PPD president Kim Tae-chung gave his consent to having the midterm appraisal conducted without No's office being put at stake, causing Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] to bolt from the alliance his party maintained with PPD and New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] led by Kim Chong-pil.

Kim Yong-sam is currently on a barnstorming tour of the Kangwon-to area to promote his no-confidence struggle against No.

RDP president Kim Yong-sam declared that his party will continue to lead a campaign to discredit No in alliance with dissident forces, rejecting calls for compromise through a meeting of three opposition party leaders or a meeting between No and the three Kims.

Leading a rally to discredit No in Hocangsong, Kangwon-to, yesterday, following the one in Taebaek, a coal mining city in the province, Kim revealed that his party will set up a liaison organ to keep a close alliance with the dissident forces.

NDRP president Kim Chong-pil said that he will not oppose the interim test if the ruling camp liquidates evil legacies of the past regime first.

Editorial Urges Honesty

SK1403074589 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
11 Mar 89 p 2

[Editorial: "The Mid-Term Assessment Should be Conducted in a Fair Manner—Why Do the Rival Parties Try To Resort to Artifice All of a Sudden?"]

[Text] Gone are the days when politicians resorted to dark artifice and trickery to attain their political goals. The era when politicians used to regard the people as a bunch of stupid rabble and subject them to fabrication and machinations has long passed us by. The accusation that only the political field remains undeveloped from its medieval state at a time when such fields as economy, society, and culture have made eye-dazzling advances does not mean that politics should remain as unchanging as it is now. Was it not against such a background that the resistance for democratization erupted in June 1987 and the 29 June declaration was proclaimed?

We did not want the old political style to remain unchanged after the 29 June declaration and, at the same time, wholeheartedly hoped that politics would be conducted of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is regrettable that even today, a year after the Sixth Republic was inaugurated, the people see only the political bosses' sleight of hand, not democratic politics in which such an ardent desire of the people has been seriously reflected and put into practice.

What is more, the shallow and insincere artifice employed by the politicians of rival parties and the ruling camp's transparent ruse concerning the interim assessment of President No Tae-u lead the people to wonder aloud "whether or not these politicians are faithful to the spirit of the times and awareness of history." In particular, the outcome of talks held between President No and the president of the Party for Peace and Democracy on 10 March disappoints and outrages us.

There is no question that President No meant to ask for the people's vote of confidence when he made a promise to the people, the promise of an interim assessment, and so both the people and the opposition circles have taken this for granted. Also, in a meeting held on 4 March, the three Kims, the opposition leaders, renewed their earlier assertions that "the interim assessment should be made a referendum asking for a vote of confidence as pledged by President No."

In spite of this, during the 10 March talks held at Chongwadae, President No said: A vote of confidence is unconstitutional. Through the interim assessment, I intend to put myself to an assessment, not to a vote of confidence. In the meantime President Kim Tae-chung said: If linking the referendum to a vote of confidence runs counter to the constitutional spirit, then it should be conducted in a way that corresponds to the constitutional spirit.

What a monstrous way of thinking and what kind of sophistry is this! We would like to ask President No: Is the Constitution at the time you made the promise to the people different from the one in place now? Even if it is a simple evaluation of policies, do you think you can normally discharge your duty as president if you are defeated?

What has become of President Kim who said during last year's election campaign that he would stage a struggle to cause President No to suffer a defeat in the interim assessment? What made him say at the talks with the president things that differed from his earlier agreement reached in a recent meeting with his fellow opposition leaders? Does he mean to say that he would not stage a struggle to defeat President No in the referendum if it is conducted as a simple evaluation of policies without linking it to a vote of confidence? Now, how can he explain his statement in his New Year's news conference: "The current political structure is such that it is a struggle between two forces, between democratic and antidemocratic forces and between one force that moves toward reunification and the other that is against reunification?"

We remember that in 1969 then French President de Gaulle called a referendum to shore up public support for his policies, and when he was defeated he stepped down from power to keep his word even though there was no constitutional stipulation that forced him to resign.

Politicians both in the ruling and opposition circles should be more honest and dignified. We urge those in the ruling quarters to keep promises to the people and those in the opposition quarters to exert efforts to translate their ambitions for power into action. The words concerning the interim assessment and the responses to the rhetoric should be fairly and sincerely kept even if doing so may be burdensome and painful.

It is a road that our politics must traverse to put firmly in place the principle that "promises should be kept under any circumstances" in our political structure. It is also an indispensable course for our politicians to follow in order to confirm, if for no other reason, the level of public awareness that the people no longer tolerate politics built on artifice or tricks. Once again the politicians are urged to bear in mind the fact that the days of viewing the public as a bunch of stupid rabble are gone forever.

No To Change Political System

SK1403065989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0635 GMT
14 Mar 89

[By Chae Sung-hui]

[Text] Seoul, March 14 (YONHAP)—Now that two of the three opposition parties have sided with President No Tae-u to reduce the risk of his midterm appraisal, analysts here are cautiously predicting that No will undertake a drastic structural change in the nation's political system.

By winning the collaboration of the two opposition parties in not making the presidency the prize in the appraisal, No has isolated the Reunification Democratic Party and neutralized more than two-thirds of the political establishment.

No's remaining major concern is how to maximize voter turnout and "yes" votes in the appraisal, which will most probably take the form of a national referendum on policies.

No had his intention not to stake the presidency on the result virtually endorsed by Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, and Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party.

A large turnout and widespread support for his policies would certainly give No a powerful advantage in post-referendum politics.

Critics say the ruling Democratic Justice Party has so far employed elaborately designed tactics to muster popular support by scaring the people.

It has combined stories of political unrest if No loses the appraisal with tender smiles to woo the opposition parties, they say.

Despite the party's official position of not linking the presidency to the appraisal, party Chairman Pak Chun-kyu has repeatedly said that the referendum would "in essence" have implications for No's presidency in any form.

Pak's remarks contradict those of other party leaders, who have frantically tried to downplay the significance of the referendum by describing it as a "simple test of No's policy."

Pak was earlier this week advised by No to stop contradicting the party position. No is apparently worried about a hysteric reaction from the two opposition parties.

At this delicate moment prior to the appraisal, No may be avoiding any ambiguous acts that might undermine the precarious amity between the ruling and opposition parties.

No seems to think that excessive airing of the political implications of the referendum will strengthen the position of Kim Yong-sam, who has consistently held that the interim appraisal must be a test of confidence in No.

No is trying to play on divisions in the opposition. A heated debate among the opposition parties would eventually help create popular interest in the national referendum, which would guarantee a higher voter turnout, analysts say.

Despite the advantages secured by splitting the opposition, the ruling camp is on alert against an alliance between Kim Yong-sam's faction and dissident groups seeking to attack the government through the referendum.

Kim, a long-time rival of Kim Tae-chung, is taking the referendum as a chance to cement his support. But he is evidently fighting an uphill battle at this moment.

Ruling camp sources are hinting that if a majority support No in the referendum it would pave the way for No to reshape the political status quo. The National Assembly is controlled by the opposition parties, which often check No's handling of state affairs.

"Why should we hold such a national event as the referendum if we cannot expect a change in the political atmosphere?" A ruling party member asked.

No's rapprochement with Kim Tae-chung is significant because it may help him to earn substantial support in the southwestern province of Cholla. No received scant votes in Kim's political stronghold in the 1987 presidential election.

A meaningful step to heal the long-standing provincial antagonism between the Cholla Province and Kyongsang Province, where No enjoys solid public support, may signal a coalition of the two former enemies.

Union Vows To Shuth Down Subway System

SK1503022389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT
15 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (YONHAP)—Seoul subway union leaders say they are willing to negotiate until the last minute, but vow the 116.5 kilometer Seoul subway system will grind to a halt at midnight Wednesday unless their demands are met.

"We are ready to negotiate with the municipal administration till the last moment to avoid a stoppage of Seoul's major mass transportation means," union leader Chong Yun-kwang said Wednesday.

Subway workers recently voted overwhelmingly to stage a general strike, halting all trains from early Thursday morning, unless their demands are met.

City administrators say they are ready to resume negotiations with the subway union over the demand that an agreement reached a week ago be signed by the Seoul mayor instead of subway corporation President Kim Myong-nyon, who the union demands be dismissed.

The city has asked the Central Labor Relations Commission for Arbitration in the dispute.

The commission accepted the request, allowing subway workers to walk off the job after a 15-day cooling off period under the labor dispute adjustment law.

Police have announced they will arrest anyone who joins the subway strike, defining it as illegal.

A police spokesman said leaders of any wild-cat strikes will be held for questioning and senior unionists will be arrested for leading a recent free-ride protest if the strike goes ahead.

There are 101 non-union subway locomotive operators or workers who could operate a skeleton service in a strike. The system normally transports some 3 million people each day.

The city plans to mobilize 2,500 public and private buses to help stranded commuters get to and from work.

A week ago, subway workers voted to strike after management-labor negotiations collapsed.

Seoul city officials and labor representatives had almost ironed out their differences, but Seoul city refused the union demand that the agreement be signed by Seoul Mayor Ko Kun instead of subway corporation head Kim Myong-nyon.

One of the union demands was that Kim be dismissed for renegeing on an accord reached last year.

The union had also called for the release of former union leader Pae Il-to, who was arrested on embezzlement charges last year.

Government To Use State Power

SK1503004089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
15 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] The government will have recourse to state power designed to defuse a strike by the union members of the Seoul Subway Corp., in the event that they walk out tomorrow morning as scheduled.

The Subway Trade Union which has about 6,000 blue and white-collar workers as its members decided to go on strike through voting last week, starting at 4 a.m. tomorrow.

The Seoul city government worked out strong measures against the projected walkout at a meeting with the officials of the Labor Ministry, prosecutors and police officers yesterday.

According to the measures, the Seoul city government will do its best to advise both the management and labor to settle the disputes through dialogue.

But, the law-enforcement authorities are determined to use strong state power to fend off the strike, if the employees walk off the job tomorrow.

The authorities concerned will put police forces in the office of the trade union and every other place, if necessary, to round up all labor leaders who instigate the walkout.

In line with the government's measures, the related authorities will also place under formal arrest the 23 workers whom the subway corporation filed suit against for allegedly masterminding the operation of the cars on a free-ride basis.

Such tough measures express the government's great worry that the smoldering management-labor strife has began to show the "structure of a struggle" against the current political system.

A throng of radical union members burned President No Tae-u and Kim Myong-nyon, president of the corporation, in effigy at a rally Monday, demanding free union activities.

Student activists and dissidents also joined the unionists in protesting the government's oppression of labor activities.

The management, meanwhile, secured a 15-day period for mediation yesterday by tendering a mediation for the dispute to the Central Council for Labor Affairs.

However, the trade union renewed its resolution to stage the strike tomorrow, flatly rejecting the proposed period for the mediation.

The Seoul City Hall mapped out an emergency program to ferry commuters to work as part of its efforts to cope with the walkout.

The City Hall estimates the number of daily subway passengers at approximately 2.7 million.

Under its transportation plan, the municipal government will mobilize a total of 12,000 privately-owned and public cars and military vehicles to move citizens.

Besides this, the corporation authorities plans to have about 100 nonunionist engineers to drive subway trains, conducting a city-wide campaign of "let's give a ride to citizens."

The union representatives stalked out of the conference room at City Hall last week before they and the management concluded an agreement on a solution to the disputes.

The union demands release of former union chairman Pae Il-to from jail and resignation of Kim Myong-nyon as the corporation president.

The labor leaders also ask Seoul Mayor Ko Kon to sign the agreement as a guarantee for fulfillment of the accord.

Pro-Strike Workers Injure Hyundai Officials
SK1503012489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
15 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] Ulsan—Violence continues at the Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. shipyard, the country's largest, with pro-strike workers injuring 24 company officials in an attempt to stop shipbuilding operations.

More than 2,000 pro-strike workers, in groups of 100 to 200, raided work sites around 7:30 a.m. yesterday when some 12,000 antistrike employees resumed normal operations, ordering them to stop work and join the strike, police said.

Seventeen company officials were beaten with sticks and sustained injuries.

Clashes continued throughout the day as 150 protesters entered a motorcycle plant about 11:00 a.m. and beat up seven executives and took 55 workers hostage.

All the 55 workers were forced onto a bus and taken to a building 4km away where they were released after promising to join the strike, according to investigators.

The incidents follow other violence by pro-strike workers Monday afternoon in which five company leaders were taken hostage at another plant.

Kwak Chong-wan, a plant director, told police he and four others were taken away to makeshift tents where strikers were camping out and were beaten for more than an hour with repeated death threats.

Kwak was taken to a hospital upon release with two broken ribs.

DJP 'Persuading' Former Presidents To Testify
SK1503011589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
15 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] The governing Democratic Justice Party [DJP] is persuading former presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha into testifying before the Assembly hearings on

Fifth Republic wrongdoings and the military suppression of the 1980 Kwangju uprising in a desperate effort to neutralize the opposition's no-confidence campaign against President No Tae-u in an upcoming interim assessment.

But whether the two former heads of state will actually testify still remains unclear.

DJP secretary general Yi Chong-chan admitted yesterday that the inter-party negotiation with the opposition parties are under way over the direct testimony by Chon and Choe.

"Our party is having a trouble as the two former heads of state are showing objections to their direct testimony," said the DJP secretary general.

Meanwhile, DJP floor leader Kim Yun-hwan is holding behind-the-scenes negotiations with the three opposition parties over the nationwide implementation of local autonomy in five special cities and nine provinces, and other key issues relating to the liquidation of evil legacies of the Fifth Republic.

The major negotiating partners among the three opposition groups appeared to be Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] and Kim Chong-pil's New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] which have made clear their opposition to the interim assessment putting the presidency of No Tae-u at stake, though the DJP is also sounding out the intentions of the New Democratic Republican Party led by Kim Yong-sam [as published].

Kim Yong-sam and its key officers have already started stumping tours for a no-confidence campaign against President No, after declaring the determination to unilaterally stage an all-out struggle.

In that respect, the DJP's negotiations with the opposition parties are mainly designed to keep the PPD and the NDRP from joining the RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] and the dissident forces in the no-confidence campaign.

The opposition united front over the interim test has virtually collapsed as Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil agreed in their separate meetings with President No that the interim assessment will be not be held in the form of a vote of confidence and President No's office will not be at stake, in order to evade a possible political catastrophe.

In return for their objections to the interim test in the form of the confidence vote, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil demanded that the No Tae-u administration take further actions to liquidate the evil legacies of the past authoritarian regime.

President No, for his part, suggested in a conciliatory gesture that heads of some province-level local administration units may be elected through popular vote.

The President's remarks indicated withdrawal of the ruling camp's objection to the direct election of the heads of the local administration units.

DJP secretary general Yi said that President No called for positive and flexible stance in negotiations with the opposition parties, during a high-level party-administration consultation Sunday.

Former MBC Shareholders Sue Ex-DJP Official
SK1503004489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
15 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] Union members from six companies yesterday lodged a complaint with the Seoul District Prosecutors' Office against Kwon Chong-tal, former secretary general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, and Yi Kwang-pyo, former culture and information minister, accusing them of committing malfeasance and intimidation while in office.

"Kwon Chong-tal, then in charge of intelligence affairs in the Garrison Securities Command, intimidated owners of the Koryo Fire & Marine Insurance Co. and five other companies into yielding their share in the Munhwa Broadcasting Corp. [MBC] in a form of a voluntary contribution to the government in 1980," 5,893 unionized workers claimed in their written complaint.

They are from the Koryo Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Miwon Co., Hyundai Engineering & Construction Co., Dong-ah Const. Ind. Co., Haitai Confectionery Co. and Daehan Kyoyuk Insurance Co.

They claimed Yi Kwang-pyo also abused his power in forcing those companies to give up their share with no reward. The six firms then had 70 percent of MBC stock, they said.

Meanwhile, prosecutors have begun investigating into the accusation filed Monday by Yang Chong-mo, former chairman of the Kukje-ICC business group against seven former high-ranking government and bank officials including Kim Man-je, former deputy premier-economic planning minister.

Yang claimed that his ill-fated business group was liquidated in an illegal process by the power holders under the disgraced former president Chon Tu-hwan.

No Likely To Return Minister's Resignation
SK1503002889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
14 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] Government Administration Minister Kim Yong-kap tendered his resignation to Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun in a blitz action which was followed by a brief statement in which he maintained that President No Tae-u's mid-term appraisal should make a chance to drive out leftists.

The resignation was delivered through An Chi-sun, director of the administration coordination office at the Prime Minister's Office.

Kim said, "I hope that the interim evaluation provide a capital opportunity to save the country from the danger of leftist control and stabilize the political arena, thereby relieving the people of serious worry and bringing about genuine democracy in this land.

"I intend to resign as a Cabinet minister at this moment, judging that my retirement would contribute to the settlement of political instability," he went on.

Kim flatly diagnosed that "leftists who are threatening democracy and moving to topple the capitalist system" expanded their activities drastically during the last year with democratic progress. "The majority of silent people are seriously concerned over the prevailing leftist forces and I also feel regretful and simultaneously responsible."

"The government should be held responsible first for its improper counter-steps (against the leftist movement)," he said, stressing that some opposition parties "only obsessed in presidential ambitions and partisan interests" should also assume responsibility.

Minister Kim, served as planning and management director at the Agency for National Security Planning and senior presidential secretary for civil petitions in the Chon Tu-hwan administration. He was given the Cabinet portfolio in the formation of the No administration in February last year.

A graduate of the Korea Military Academy in the 17th class, usually classified as a source of hard-liners, Kim touched off controversy last summer over his assertion that leftism should be rooted out by all means.

Vice Government Administration Minister Son Chong-suk hastily called a meeting of senior officials yesterday afternoon to discuss follow-up measures to Kim's sudden resignation.

Meanwhile, President No Tae-u is likely to return Kim's resignation, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong said.

The spokesman said that the "President understands Kim's personal feeling, but thinks that his resignation at this time is not desirable."

Yi said, "Kim's letter of resignation has not yet been presented to the President as Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun is on a provincial tour. However, the President sees the minister's stepping out of office would be of no help (to the government)."

The spokesman also said, "It is understood that Minister Kim, who has been concerned about the violent left-leaning forces, hopes that his resignation would help the people acknowledge the seriousness of current situation and that the scheduled midterm appraisal would become an occasion to maintain the basic order of democracy."

Court Declares DJP Assembly Seat Invalid
SK1503014189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0118 GMT
15 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 14 (YONHAP)—A governing party lawmaker was stripped of his National Assembly seat Tuesday in a Supreme Court ruling for violations of the election law.

It is the first time in 22 years that a South Korean lawmaker has been ousted in a court verdict.

A by-election will be held within 90 days in Tonghae, a small city in Kangwon Province, Central Election Management Committee officials said. The ruling party now has 128 Assembly seats.

The highest court's three-member panel ruled that Rep. Hong Hui-pyo's election is null and void because his resignation from the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] just before the election to run as an independent was not made according to due legal procedures.

Hong left the DJP after failing to win nomination as a legislative candidate and was elected as an independent. He rejoined the party immediately after his election.

Kim Hyong-pae, former director of the Korea Industrial Promotion Office, was the ruling party candidate defeated by Hong. He filed a suit over the result of the April 26 election.

DJP Secretary-General Yi Chong-chan said the DJP will nominate Hong, 51, a founder of a high school in Tonghae, to run as ruling party candidate in the by-election.

Envoy Urges More Investment in EC Nations
SK1503032789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT
15 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (OANA-YONHAP)—When the European Community (EC) is integrated in 1992, internal trade will rise to 70 percent of all trade by member nations from the present 60 percent, making it tougher for outsiders to make their way into the market, a Korean diplomat said Tuesday.

O Chae-hui, Korean ambassador to Britain, told reporters, "To cope with deteriorating trade circumstances, Korea has to take a more positive attitude toward investment in EC nations."

Britain is an outstanding candidate for investment, thanks to its relatively cheap labor, amicable labor-management relations and unsophisticated legal system, said O, in Seoul for a meeting of Korean diplomatic mission chiefs.

He noted that the United Kingdom is not introducing any protectionist measures, even though it recorded a 1 billion U.S. dollar trade deficit with Korea last year, because it opposes protectionism.

O also said that the British people are economically and politically upbeat and hope to participate in the Korean securities and other financial markets.

Government Says Export Stabilization Needed
SK1403070389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0646 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 14 (YONHAP)—Beset by an intractable trade deficit that has lasted two weeks, the Korean Government has decided measures for export stabilization are necessary after all.

The Trade and Industry Ministry, which had maintained the export slump was passing phenomenon and helped control the trade surplus, forecast Tuesday that it will be difficult for exports to recover after March as export price growth is sluggish and export volume is restricted by such structural factors as the won's continuing appreciation.

The new position was reached in a meeting of leaders of exporting companies and officials from the ministry, the Korea Foreign Trade Association and the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) held on Tuesday at the Korea World Trade Center.

The meeting dealt with export trends, factors in export shrinkage including labor disputes, business conditions and ways to prevent excessive competition among domestic firms.

Business leaders said foreign buyers are turning away from Korea to China and Southeast Asia due to the comparatively high prices of Korean goods.

They blamed the government for their woes, charging it has reduced or lifted benefits for exports although the price competitiveness of domestic goods was severely hit by the strong won and wage hikes.

They also expressed concern over a trade reduction. The country's import and export increase rates are falling short of the government target.

Daily Editorial on Need To Improve Exports
SK1503010489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
15 Mar 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Export Slowdown"]

[Text] Perceptions of the recent slowdown in exports have changed from a cool and rather optimistic notion that it was just a passing and seasonal phenomenon to an evident fear that it might be a sign of impending strain in international trade, particularly with regard to Korea.

As is pointed out in some quarters, it is true that local export industries hastened to ship off their cargoes in quantity by the end of last year to anticipate the loss to result from the appreciation of the won. Moreover, many success holidays in the first two months of the year cut down production and shipment of exports.

These developments, however, hardly rule out other factors detrimental to the growth of the nation's export performance. They are either internal or external and may reinforce each other to darken our export trade picture.

In order to attack the problem out of critical awareness of the apparently bleak situation in the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Korean Foreign Trade Association, the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation and a number of other export-related agencies and federations joined to form a task force.

Decline in exports in the early part of this year contrasts ominously with the rise in imports. In January and February exports grew 10.9 percent and 5.4 percent respectively over the same periods of last year. Imports jumped 18.9 percent and 17.1 percent during last January and February. The upturn in imports is more pronounced since the beginning of March.

It means that our trade surplus has dwindled fast to near nil. Arrival of letters of credit that is the leading indicator of export trade has also dropped to around 5 percent growth of late to becloud the prospects for our foreign trade.

Sluggish exports are likely to cause a business depression. Preoccupation with the unfavorable trend in business and industry tends to divert the attention of the government and the general public away from the vital question of price instability and inflation.

Growth of exports is necessary and important to sustain and develop our economy. The nation has to keep up its endeavor to continue export growth. At the same time, we have to face the music, recognizing and adjusting to the inevitable limits to the expansion of exports. It does not result from only the protectionist barriers abroad. It also is an unavoidable outcome of the increasingly competitive process of basic structural transition in the international economy.

Rather than a more increase in imports the influx of more consumer goods than capital goods gives a cause for greater worry. It no doubt serves to ease the trade imbalance with foreign countries and boost domestic supply. At the same time, a drastic increase in the purchase of foreign-made consumer goods is bound to deal a hard blow to local manufacturers. Restrained imports of such goods must go together with curbing the cost-push effects and increasing productivity.

EPB Reports Strong Domestic Demand
SK1403063789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0618 GMT
14 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 14 (YONHAP)—Strong domestic demand is revitalizing the Korean economy, setting it back on course for 8 percent growth this year despite an export slump, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) reported Tuesday.

Surging private consumption and facility investments, and a package of development projects comprise the major help for the weak economy, the report said.

It said discharge of consumer goods from warehouses jumped 22.8 percent in January, compared with a 14.5 percent increase in December.

Building permits expanded 26.1 percent in January, while buying orders for machinery soared 48.8 percent.

The report estimated that fixed-asset investments will increase 13 percent this year, up 2.5 percent from 1988.

It also listed a package of massive development projects starting in the third quarter, including paving roads, constructing houses and developing regional infrastructure.

In contrast, exports on a won basis skidded 3.9 percent in January and 7.7 percent in February.

EPB attributed the setbacks to the steep appreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar and rising labor costs in recent years.

Last year, the Korean currency gained 15.7 percent in value and nominal wages jumped 20 percent, but productivity rose 10 percent.

Companies Told to Correct 'Unequal' Contracts
SK1503025589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0247 GMT
15 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (YONHAP)—South Korean companies have been ordered to correct 1,518 "unequal" contracts signed with foreign companies since 1981.

The Economic Planning Board [EPB] said Wednesday that of 5,549 international contracts concluded since the fair trade system was introduced in April 1981, 27.8 percent were unequal and must be renegotiated.

The annual amount of inequitable agreements has decreased from 41.5 percent in 1981 to 5.6 percent at the end of last year.

They unfairly include restrictions on exporting goods manufactured by induced technology and ban or limit the use of induced technology after the contract expires, the EPB said.

The number of contracts has increased from 188 in 1981, to 516 in 1983, 750 in 1985 and 865 last year.

Technology inducement contracts topped the list with 3,625, followed by 875 joint venture contracts, 420 royalty contracts, 369 branch contracts and 170 loan contracts.

BOK Recalculates Per Capita GNP

SK1503010889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0158 GMT
15 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (YONHAP)—South Korea's per capita gross national product (GNP) has been recalculated at an estimated 4,045 U.S. dollars last year because the Bank of Korea (BOK) has changed the base year for its statistics from 1980 to 1985, a BOK official said Wednesday.

The figure, the first time the country's per capita GNP has surpassed the 4,000 dollar mark, is 8.5 percent higher than that compiled at 1980 constant prices.

In addition to changing the base year, the inclusion of production in high-tech industries was another factor behind the higher figure.

According to the revised statistics, per capita GNP in 1985 was 2,194 dollars, compared with 2,047 dollars at 1980 constant prices: in 1986 it reached 2,503 dollars, compared with 2,321 dollars: in 1987 it came to 3,098 dollars, compared with 2,861 dollars.

The central bank forecast this year's figure will near the 5,000-dollar level at 1985 constant prices.

The country's revised GNP was 89.7 billion dollars in 1985, up 7.2 percent over the old figure: in 1986 it reached 102.7 billion dollars, 7.8 percent higher: and in 1987 it amounted to 128.4 billion dollars, 8.3 percent higher.

The GNP growth rate in 1985 in real terms came to 7 percent, according to the new BOK statistics, higher than the 5.4 percent at 1980 constant prices: That in 1986 reached 12.9 percent, up from 12.3 percent: and in 1987 recorded 12.8 percent, up from 12 percent. The annual average GNP growth rate during the 1981 to 1987 period was 9.6 percent, higher than the old 8.8 percent, according to the BOK data.

Consumption expenditure growth in the private sector in 1987 reached 8.4 percent at 1985 constant prices, compared to 7 percent at 1980 constant prices. The consumption increase was led by swelling purchases of such consumer durables as automobiles and video-tape recorders and growing spending in service sector, including medical insurance fees.

Wages stood at 40.3 percent of gross national disposable income in 1987 at 1985 constant prices, compared with 41.5 percent at 1980 constant prices. The comparable figures were 40 percent in 1986 and 40.9 percent in 1985, both at 1985 constant prices.

No Urges Minister To Stabilize Apartment Prices

SK1503005089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
15 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] President No Tae-u, lashing out at the failure to stabilize apartment prices, yesterday ordered Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Cho Sun to "reprimand concerned officials."

Expressing his deep regret over the rocketing apartment price hikes in recent days, the President told the top economic policymaker to "report to me the result of the censure," according to presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong.

No was receiving a briefing from Cho about general economic affairs at Chongwadae.

The spokesman quoted the President as saying during the briefing, "Despite my repeated instruction to stabilize the prices of real estates, including apartments, at any cost, prices of apartments, especially medium-sized and deluxe ones, are going up."

"Exact causes should be examined and policies on real estate should be reviewed," the spokesman also quoted No as telling the EPB [Economic Planning Board] minister.

No also instructed Cho to "work out intensive plans, including the drastic increase in supply of apartments for the middle income class, to help stabilize the prices," the spokesman said.

For the increased supply of medium-sized apartments, the President suggested that concerned ministries cooperate with each other for the "supply of housing lots, support for construction firms and simplification of required procedures for the building of apartments."

As long-term programs to help curb the price hikes, the President called for the introduction of a concept of public ownership of land.

Approximately 520 Unidentified Corpses Found
SK1403112389 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
1000 GMT 14 Mar 89

[Text] Approximately 520 unidentified human corpses have been discovered en masse in the Seoul Municipal Yongmi-ri Cemetery, Kwangtan-myon, Paju County, Kyonggi Province.

While relocating some tombs yesterday, workers of the Yongmi-ri Cemetery management office found that three or four corpses were buried together in each tomb in a section. As this was not recorded in the grave register, the workers became suspicious and informed the Human Rights Committee of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD].

Once informed, the PPD conducted an on-the-spot inspection today. They, too, became suspicious when they observed that the corpses were buried in a section, which was not recorded in the grave register, in the area 100-5-9c. There were no fingerprints of the corpses on record, although by law it is required that fingerprints of a corpse be taken before burial. Thus, they decided to refer to an expert for an appraisal of the exact time when the corpses were buried and to expand their inspection to include all tombs.

On 9 February, the Yongmi-ri Cemetery management office had central dailies carry public notices on about 27,000 unidentified bodies who had been found. The management office began the project of moving tombs elsewhere yesterday because no relatives of the dead had shown up before the 11 March deadline.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

'Automatic Resettlement' of Refugees Ends
BK1403133289 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1137 GMT 14 Mar 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 14 (OANA-BERNAMA)—A group of 99 Vietnamese boat people who landed in the Malaysian East Coast State of Terengganu early Tuesday [14 March] became the first refugees to face screening after a deadline for automatic resettlement came into effect at midnight.

Malaysia and other ASEAN countries implemented the deadline as at midnight Monday for new boat people arrivals. Henceforth, all new arrivals in the region have to be subjected to screening to determine whether they are genuine refugees or economic migrants in search of a better life.

Those who fail to qualify for resettlement as political refugees will be dealt with according to the immigration laws of a respective country. In Malaysia, all illegal immigrants face repatriation back to their country of origin.

The 99 refugees were handed over to officials and according to a Red Crescent Society official they will most probably be taken to a temporary camp before being transferred to the Pulau Bidong transit camp.

There are an estimated 16,000 Vietnamese refugees in Malaysia now awaiting resettlement.

A Malaysian Foreign Ministry official said the 99 will remain in the camp until a screening mechanism is drawn up and decided upon at the International Conference on Indochinese Refugees (ICIR) to be held in Geneva on June 13-14.

ASEAN countries are introducing the deadline to deter a mass exodus from Vietnam before the ICIR.

Singapore

Malaysia's Ghafar Baba Ends 2-Day Visit
BK1103120289 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 11 Mar 89

[Text] The Malaysian deputy prime minister, Mr Ghafar Baba, said his visit to Singapore reflected the closeness of the leaders of the two countries. It also emphasized that bilateral relations are at their best.

Mr Ghafar said he and the first deputy prime minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong, had a friendly exchange of views on matters of mutual interest. Both sides noted that relations between Malaysia and Singapore were still cordial and warm, allowing for greater interaction and the

regulation of issues of common concern. He also agreed on the exchange of future visits through parliamentarians of both countries, as well as [words indistinct].

Mr Ghafar thanked Mr Goh for improving investment from Singapore into Malaysia, especially into Johor. Mr Ghafar, who was here on a 2-day visit, was seen off at the airport this evening by Mr Goh.

Earlier this afternoon, Mr Ghafar had called on the prime minister. During the courtesy call, he conveyed to Mr Lee Kuan Yew the greetings and good wishes from the Malaysia prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed.

Government Bans Rushdie's 'Satanic Verses'
BK1503111989 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 15 Mar 89 p 1

[Excerpt] The government has disallowed the import, sale, and distribution of Salman Rushdie's novel "The Satanic Verses" as it denigrates a major religion and its prophet.

Book importers were informed of this last month, a statement from the Ministry of Communications and Information said yesterday.

"The government is mindful of the sensitivities of Singaporeans of different faiths as we are a nation of people of different races and religions," the statement said.

"Therefore, it cannot allow the import and circulation of a book which is considered blasphemous by and offensive to the Muslim community in Singapore," it added.

Muslims charge that the book is sacrilegious and it has been banned in a number of countries. [passage omitted]

Cambodia

Hun Sen Addresses Meeting on Economic Reform
BK1003133189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Mar 89

[Text] The first meeting organized by the Council of Ministers at Tonle Basak auditorium to review economic performance throughout the country was successfully closed on the evening of 8 March. At the week-long meeting, the delegates discussed strong and weak points in the economic field and some key problems concerning economic reform with the aim of restoring the economic development in this new stage.

In his closing address, Comrade Hun Sen, Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau member and Council of Ministers chairman, put forth a number of measures concerning economic management aimed at gradually resolving the imbalance between productivity and consumption, export and import, revenue and expenses of the state budget, and goods and currency. He pointed out that particular attention must be paid to the keys to the

economic problems, including the production of consumer goods, the exploitation method of the solidarity production groups, the policy on utilization of agricultural land, construction of material and technical groundwork for boosting foodstuffs production, and, notably, the three combined measures—namely the expansion of land for intensive cultivation, augmentation of planting seasons, and the streamlining of the prices policy.

Along with this, the policy on stimulating people to be more involved in the exploitation of new rubber plantations and on distributing unexploited rubber-planted lands for exploitation should be zealously carried out. Moreover, effectiveness in boosting rubber resin productivity should be enhanced by applying the method of accumulating credits and wages and distributing wages proportional to the quantity of products, to raise the workers' standard of living.

On that occasion, the comrade chairman also introduced more measures concerning the autonomy of economic management, taxes, organization of price flotation, foreign investment, tourism, and the construction of material and technical foundations to strengthen sources of income and hard currency, aimed at cutting down the state budget deficit with augmentation of all sorts of income inside and outside the country.

The comrade chairman stressed that to successfully achieve the reform, it was necessary to create new, suitable conditions, including, first of all, paying attention to improving principles and policies in force in accordance with the country's actual situation and the objective of economic reform. It is also necessary to maintain balance and synchronization among all sectors in the national economy. Achieving all the above-mentioned essential objectives means success in ensuring the surge of our combined economic development efforts.

Hun Sen's Visit to Kompong Som Reported
BK1103122589 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1117 GMT 11 Mar 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Mar (SPK)—Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently paid a visit to Kompong Som port city, 250 km southwest of Phnom Penh.

During his week-long stay, the Cambodian leader visited the port, the rubber and pepper plantations, and other localities.

At a meeting with people in the city, Hun Sen highlighted the development of the Cambodian revolution during the past decade and the gradual disintegration of the Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Pol Pot factions.

On the current situation in Cambodia, Hun Sen stressed that his meetings with Prince Sihanouk in Paris, the second Jakarta informal meeting (JIM 2), and his recent visit to Bangkok, largely contributed to heightening the People's Republic of Kampuchea's prestige in the international arena.

He affirmed that the improvement of Cambodian-Thai relations and the flexible policy of the Kingdom of Thailand regarding Cambodia has jeopardized the so-called tripartite Coalition Government.

Talking about the economic situation in the locality, he praised the successes of the local population, particularly in the catch of sea products, forest exploitation, foodstuff production, and rubber and pepper cultivation.

Sar Kheng Tours Kompong Cham Province
BK1503054389 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 15 Mar 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Mar (SPK)—Sar Kheng, Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau alternate member and KPRP Central Committee chef de cabinet, recently paid a visit to Kompong Cham Province, located about 100 km northeast of Phnom Penh.

During his 4-day stay in the province, Sar Kheng visited health establishments in the provincial town, the Chhup rubber plantation, and other places.

He acclaimed the achievements gained by the local populace in economic and social fields, pointing out that this is a contribution to elevating the image of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] over the past 10 years.

He advised the local inhabitants to step up their efforts in raising their living conditions and firmly defending their localities. He also informed them about the diplomatic successes achieved by the PRK Government and the continual setbacks suffered by the enemies. "Many sectors of public opinion demand that the Khmer Rouge do not return to power in Cambodia," said Sar Kheng.

Returnees in Pursat Since 1984 Reported
BK1103121589 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 11 Mar 89

["More Black Sheep Return to Society"—SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 11—In the light of the party and state's six-point policy of clemency, 1,653 people intoxicated by the enemy propaganda have since 1984 deserted their rank and crossed over to the nation's fold in Pursat Province (150 km northwest of Phnom Penh). They brought along nearly 3,000 assorted guns and a good quantity of other war means.

The returnees who came in groups or individuals, included 1,488 ex-Pol Potists and 165 ex-Sonsanians. The biggest number of returnees was recorded in Bakan District with 324 people and 254 assorted guns.

The ralliers have been granted full right of citizenship and facilities to embark on a new life with their families.

Sihanouk Message to Cambodians Reported
BK1203053089 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 0400 GMT 12 Mar 89

[Report on 5 March "Message from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian nation and president of Democratic Kampuchea, to compatriots in and outside the country"—read by announcer]

[Text] On 5 March, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian nation and the Cambodian nationalist resistance forces, and president of Democratic Kampuchea, sent a message to our Cambodian compatriots in and outside the country affirming his position and that of the Cambodian nationalist resistance movement in solving the Cambodian problem politically in response to accusations by a number of foreign newspapers accusing him of blocking a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

On this issue, the samdech explained the efforts of Prince Norodom Ranariddh, his personal representative at the second informal meeting in Jakarta, to push for a just political solution to the Cambodian problem, and recalled the statement by FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] dated 4 March in Beijing concerning his position on talks among the four Cambodian parties to solve the Cambodian problem politically. The samdech wrote:

It is Nguyen Co Thach and Hun Sen who shamelessly destroyed a just political solution to the Cambodia problem because they would not allow the Cambodian people to really vote freely and democratically under UN supervision. They continue to demand that elections be held within the illegal framework of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK]. They continue to maintain and defend Vietnam's colonialist regime and military occupation in Cambodia.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's side, like the parties of His Excellency Son Sann and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, absolutely cannot accept the conditions of Nguyen Co Thach and Hun Sen. The three parties of the Cambodian nationalist resistance movement will not bow to the so-called PRK, traitor to the nation and lackey of the colonialist Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The samdech further wrote:

No one wants peace for Cambodia and the Cambodian people more than myself, Sihanouk. However, peace without 100 percent independence for our motherland and peace without full freedom and the right to self-determination for our people is absolutely unacceptable.

The samdech rejected the accusation that he wants power and is jealous of Hun Sen by writing:

I will not lower myself to be jealous of Vietnam's lackey, a person who refuses to struggle to liberate his motherland and who, through greed for power, wants Cambodia to remain under foreign colonialism and expansionism.

As for the accusation that the samdech has used tactics to delay a solution to the Cambodian problem because he is afraid of losing to Hun Sen in the general elections, the samdech clearly specified:

1. I absolutely will not stop the decade-long struggle started in 1979 to organize genuine free general elections under international supervision, namely the elections in which all political parties and every Cambodian can take part and stand as candidates.

2. It is Hun Sen and other Khmer Vietminh [pro-Vietnamese Cambodian communists], lackeys of foreigners, who are afraid of facing bitter defeat in elections against Sihanouk. This is why Hun Sen and his group categorically object to genuinely free elections in Cambodia under strict UN supervision. They continue to insist that elections be held within the framework of the illegal and oppressive PRK. If Hun Sen and his associates believe that they will win in elections against Sihanouk, why do they not allow the United Nations to supervise the elections? Why do they refuse to agree to elections held outside the framework of the PRK and the state of Democratic Kampuchea.

The samdech also exposed the accusations of Vietnam and its puppets that his activities will lead the Khmer Rouge, that is Democratic Kampuchea, to return to power again. On this point, the samdech pointed out the following three points:

1. The party of Democratic Kampuchea, the Khmer Rouge, accepts the presence of a UN international peace-keeping force in Cambodia which will prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning to power alone again.

2. The party of Democratic Kampuchea agreed that the United Nations could reduce the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, the Khmer Rouge's army, to 10,000 armed troops.

3. Once all Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge and other armed forces in Cambodia will completely stop receiving foreign aid.

Son Sann Postpones Visit to Site 2 Camp
*BK1503070689 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Mar 89*

["Text" of 11 March message from His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front—read by station announcer (Pol Ham)]

[Text] My respects to the Buddhist clergy; dear compatriots and combatants: I greatly regret not being able to visit the camps of our Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] as scheduled because of my short but pressing and indispensable mission abroad. To show my greetings and my affectionate sentiment to all of you, I assigned Ieng Moly, secretary general [title as heard], and some of my aides as my representatives to visit our Buddhist clergy and compatriots now.

I have made a public appeal demanding political and legal protection for the tranquility and safety of all of you living in the Site 2 camp, and I hope that I will certainly meet you again in the near future.

[Dated] 11 March 1989.
[Signed] Son Sann, president of the KPNLF

Son Sann Troops Said To Uncover SRV Arms Cache
*BK1203070689 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Mar 89*

[Text] A report from the high command of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] says that yesterday, 11 March, KPNLF combatants of the 801st Autonomous Unit, in cooperation with combatants in the 2d Military Region, found another ammunition and arms cache of the Vietnamese enemy on the Boeng Ampil battlefield where a clash occurred on 6 March.

On 6 March, combatants from the 2d, 3d, and 6th Military Regions, and from the 810th and 806th Autonomous Units launched a commando raid to destroy and control the positions at Boeng Ampil, Kralar Chas, Kralar Thmei, and Prey Moan. The KPNLF combatants killed 11 enemy soldiers, captured 61, and seized many weapons.

It should be specified that KPNLF combatants are still in control of the Boeng Ampil position, which was taken from the enemy on 6 March, a day after the 10th founding anniversary of the KPNLF national army.

KPNLF General Comments on Border Fighting
*BK1503081289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0744 GMT
15 Mar 89*

[Text] Bangkok, March 15 (AFP)—Non-communist Cambodian resistance guerrillas will not fight to take back border bases seized by Phnom Penh troops because they wish to avoid retaliatory attacks on refugee camps in Thailand, a resistance general said.

"The situation is calm since we refuse the battle," Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) General Dien Del said Tuesday by telephone from the Thai town of Aranyaprathet, 250 kilometers (150 miles) east of Bangkok.

"As the political consequences for Site 2 are too large, we will let our troops relax for awhile," he said about a refugee camp in Thailand housing 170,000 Cambodians belonging to the KPNLF, one of three groups fighting Vietnam's 10-year occupation of Cambodia to prop up the Phnom Penh regime.

The KPNLF is allied with another non-communist group led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former bloody rulers the Marxist Khmer Rouge in a coalition recognized by the United Nations as the legitimate Cambodian government.

On Sunday, Phnom Penh troops retook key bases along the Thai border seized last week by KPNLF guerrillas in a surprise attack which marked a major victory for the dissidence-riven resistance.

"We did not fire a bullet. They attacked emptiness," Gen. Dien Del said about the Phnom Penh troops retaking the bases.

Shells fired from Cambodia fell into Thailand Sunday forcing the evacuation of some 2,000 Thai villagers. Sporadic shelling has continued since then.

Western aid workers evacuated 5,000 to 6,000 handicapped, elderly and pregnant refugees from Site 2 last week as a precautionary measure.

Thai military officials said Tuesday that they expected the fighting to die down, THE NATION newspaper reported Wednesday.

Gen. Dien Del said KPNLF soldiers had been criticized by KPNLF President Son Sann and Thai authorities for attacking military bases near Site 2, which is only one kilometer (half mile) from Cambodia at its closest point and houses the second largest concentration of Cambodians after Phnom Penh.

The KPNLF military, which has 4,000 to 10,000 soldiers according to various estimates, is run by General Sak Sutsakhan who has challenged Mr. Son Sann as KPNLF leader since 1985.

Gen. Dien Del, Gen. Sak's deputy, said their troops had captured documents which showed "the enemy intended to fire on Site 2 on the 11th (Saturday)." The KPNLF withdrew from Ampil, Dang Rek, Samlar and three other bases on March 9 after seizing them March 6.

Gen. Dien Del said he and Gen. Sak Sutsakhan were afraid Phnom Penh troops would come into Site 2 to take soldiers there resting with their families back into Cambodia.

He said there were no Vietnamese in the bases on March 6 but that Phnom Penh troops were backed by Vietnamese soldiers in their counterattack Sunday, although it was not clear if these were on the front line.

"There were many tanks and we heard four explosions. We think it was on our anti-tank mines," he said.

He said the KPNLF action had shown that "without Vietnamese troops the troops of (Phnom Penh leader) Heng Samrin are only paper tigers."

But he said his men could fight back if ordered, reinforced by four heavy artillery 76.2mm guns they captured in taking the bases.

THE NATION quoted a KPNLF spokesman as saying the guerrillas were seeking to cut off Highway 5 inside Cambodia, the route for supplying Phnom Penh troops on the border.

Spokesman Penn Thula said KPNLF guerrillas were now active about 13 kilometers (eight miles) inside Cambodia and were seeking to extend operations five to 30 kilometers (3-18 miles) further inside.

The three resistance factions were driven from their border bases, where soldiers and civilians lived together, in a 1984-85 Vietnamese offensive.

Some 300,000 Cambodians spilled over into Thailand where they live in eight camps, said to be strictly civilian.

The guerrillas operate from sanctuaries along the border and say they have thousands of men deep inside Cambodia. Until last week, no faction had retaken any of the lost bases.

Vietnamese Marines Said Hidden in Kompong Speu
BK1103011289 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 10 Mar 89

[Text] On 20 February, the aggressor Hanoi authorities ordered their 4th Division—the marine unit stationed on Route 4 battlefield—to pull out its 500 troops and hide in the jungle near Trapeang Pring and Prae Krasang villages in Kong Pisei District of Kompong Speu Province.

A Cambodian villager who went to this area to get firewood without knowing that Vietnamese forces were hiding there, was robbed by a group of Vietnamese soldiers who took all of his belongings—a pair of oxen, food, and salt. These Vietnamese soldiers threatened to kill him and his whole family if he dared to tell the others what happened.

This is the aggressor Hanoi authorities' abject scheme to forever occupy Cambodia and annex our Cambodian territory into their stinking Indochina federation.

SRV's 'Tricky', 'Deceitful' Policy Viewed
BK1303152589 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Mar 89

[“Political commentary”: “Vietnam and Realism”]

[Text] A tricky and deceitful nature and a thick-skinned policy on the issue of aggression in Cambodia have cost the Hanoi Vietnamese Communists the complete trust of people in the international arena and in Vietnam itself. The consequences of this tricky and unrealistic policy have pushed Vietnam's economy into ruin. The Vietnamese economy is fully at the mercy of the Soviet Union. Vietnam still continues its tricky and deceitful policy in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem. Vietnam has refused to change or to do something to improve its reputation, which has been cheapened because of this tricky policy.

While the international community and all parties concerned are striving to find ways for Vietnam to orderly withdraw its troops from Cambodia, Vietnam has instead used this good opportunity to force Cambodians to become part of its puppet force in Phnom Penh. This time, Vietnam relies on its puppets in Phnom Penh to make noises to cover up Vietnam's tawdry face, which is well known to the world. This means that Vietnam is unrepentant and still persists in implementing this tricky policy. As long as it is able, Vietnam will remain tricky.

However, we ask this question: What does Vietnam get in the end through this tricky and deceitful policy? Facts have already shown that Vietnam has only received more vigorous blows from the international community and the Cambodian resistance movement. Vietnam not only cannot fool anyone but has suffered most serious losses because of this tricky and deceitful policy. In sum, this policy has plunged Vietnam into an impasse, and it will certainly be disgracefully defeated in the end. Vietnam should realize this and return to realism, because it is not yet too late.

Vietnam should take part with the international community in a sincere and genuine stance to solve and end the Cambodian problem, because Cambodians only want their independence, sovereignty, and full territorial integrity back. This is Cambodia's just and correct cause, which has been supported by the entire Cambodian people and the world. In the end, Cambodia will achieve this just goal, because there is nothing to stop the just will of the Cambodian people and the world.

Indonesia

Government Officially Bans 'Satanic Verses'

Entry Prohibited

*BK1003132089 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1200 GMT 10 Mar 89*

[Text] The Attorney General's office has barred the book "Satanic Verses" by Salman Rushdie from entering Indonesia. The head of the public relations division of the Attorney General's office, Supriadi, told newsmen this afternoon that the contents of the 547-page novel deeply hurt and stirred unrest among the Muslim community, sparked controversy within society, and opposed Pancasila's first principle.

He explained that the contents of the novel also violated Section 156-A of Indonesian Criminal Law. Currently, banning the circulation of the book is being debated by the Attorney General's office together with other related agencies such as the Religious Affairs Department, the Indonesian Muslim Scholars Council, and the Education and Culture Department.

Circulation Forbidden

*BK1403091689 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0852 GMT 14 Mar 89*

[Text] Jakarta, March 14 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Indonesian Government Tuesday officially banned the controversial "The Satanic Verses" written by British author Salman Rushdie from being circulated throughout the country.

After reporting to President Suharto about the banning of the novel, Attorney General Sukarton Marmosudono announced that the book was officially banned in Indonesia and any Indonesian who has the book must hand it over to the authorities.

The attorney general has also instructed his staff and the police to seize the novel, which is considered to blaspheme Islam, in the Indonesian territory.

Sukarton stated that Indonesia is not blindly following the footsteps of the other countries, but the decision to ban the book has been taken based on the requirement in accordance with the Pancasila state ideology.

He explained that the official ban was announced after a thorough study by his office on the novel published by the Viking-Penguin (London).

The decision was also taken after receiving advice among others from the religious affairs minister, the National Intelligence Agency (Bakin), and the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI).

They all conclude that the novel is obviously blasphemous to Islam and the Muslims, and it can create unrest in Indonesia, where the majority of its people are Muslims.

"It is a fact that the book has caused unrest in the Muslim community," he stated, adding that the content of the book is against Pancasila.

He quoted President Suharto as saying that the security and peace in Indonesia must be maintained so as not to disturb national stability.

The attorney general believed that not many copies of the book have been circulated in Indonesia, because when he heard about protests against the novel abroad, he immediately ordered the banning of the book from entering Indonesia.

The Medan authority recently seized a copy of "The Satanic Verses" which was sent by postal service from abroad to a inhabitant of Medan (West Sumatra).

Asking about his comment on an Islamic country's order to kill Indian-born Salman Rusdhie, he said "It's up to them. For us, the most important thing is how to protect our people and nation."

FPP Spokesman Calls for Details on PRC Ties

*BK1503132989 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English
10 Mar 89 p 12*

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—The United Development Party Faction (FPP) at the House of Representatives (DPR) has called on the government to give the House detailed explanation about its plan to normalize diplomatic ties with China.

"In order for the House to be able to give its thoughts, we hope that the government will explain its efforts to normalize relations with China," FPP Chairman Thahe-ransyah Karim said on Wednesday [8 March].

Indonesia and China have agreed to the normalization of their diplomatic relations which had been frozen for over 21 years. The agreement was reached during a meeting between President Suharto and Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in a hotel in Tokyo recently. Suharto was in Japan to attend the funeral of Japanese Emperor Hirohito.

The FPP in the statement hoped that the government would be consistent in implementing its foreign policy based on the preamble of the 1945 Constitution, saying that Indonesia should participate in maintaining the world order based on the freedom, eternal peace and social justice.

"In principle, the relations to be developed with China must not damage the interests of the Indonesian people and state," Thaheransyah was quoted as saying by ANTARA.

Minister/State Secretary Mardiono said following the Suharto-Qichen meeting that the normalization of diplomatic ties between the two countries was based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference.

Indonesia broke its diplomatic relations with China in 1967 on the allegation that China had supported an abortive coup in September 1965 by the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI).

The party faction also praised the government's cautious attitude towards efforts to normalize diplomatic ties with China considering that the latent danger that the PKI has frequently engaged in disguised activities.

The faction, however, is of the view that the government should carefully study efforts towards normalization due to various changes in the world and reforms in the Chinese leadership.

The FPP issued the statement in connection with the closure of the House's third session period of the 1988/1989 session year.

Meanwhile, the faction also expressed its support to efforts made by the government to strengthen relations with Australia. It even urged the government to intensify the efforts leading to mutual benefit for the two countries.

The FPP statement also urged the government to ban the circulation of the controversial book, *The Satanic Verses*, written by the Bombay-born British author Salman Rushdie.

The Attorney General Sukarton Marmosujono has said that the government will soon issue an official announcement banning Rushdie's novel in the country.

The contents of the book, according to Sukarton, are contrary to the state ideology Pancasila, "especially the first principle."

Thaheransyah said the content of the fictional novel has hurt Moslems in the world and insulted the holy Koran.

House Armed Forces Spokesman on PRC Ties
BK1503085589 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 11 Mar 89 p 11

[Excerpt] Jakarta (JP)—The Armed Forces Faction (FABRI) of the House of Representatives yesterday appealed to the government to include the House in the move to normalize diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

FABRI spokesman Sundoro Syamsuri said at a news conference here that the government represented by the minister for foreign affairs should hold a hearing with legislators to exchange views on recent moves to restore official Jakarta-Beijing diplomatic relations which were frozen in 1967.

But so far no hearing has been held with the House to explain the government's determination to normalize China ties, Sundoro Syamsuri said.

Earlier this month, the United Development Party (PPP) aired similar concerns, stressing that the House should not be bypassed on such a fundamental issue.

The FABRI spokesman also described efforts to normalize China ties as a "very fundamental problem."

Echoing Armed Forces Commander General Tri Sutrisno's recent remarks, Sundoro Syamsuri said the government should not lower its guard against a possible communist resurgence in Indonesia, although the government believes that the nation's resilience has reached a level where such an event is unlikely. [passage omitted]

Official Denies EEC 'Denim Dumping' Charges
BK1403150189 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 14 Mar 89

[Text] Indonesia has rejected EEC charges that several Indonesian denim manufacturers have been dumping their products in the EEC. Paian Nainggolan, director general of foreign trade of the Trade Department, disclosed this to newsmen in Jakarta today.

The director general noted that at the end of 1988 the EEC had sent a letter requesting clarification from Indonesia on the denim dumping. He also confirmed that the government had received the EEC letter. In this connection, Indonesia is going to give an official clarification with complete data on the matter.

Transmigration Official Views 20-Year Program
BK1403065989 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0259 GMT 14 Mar 89

[Text] Jakarta, March 14, (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesia has resettled 650,090 families of self-initiated transmigrants in the last 20 years, director general of transmigration Eko Sarwoko said here on Monday [13 March].

The transmigrants who were resettled in various parts of the country came from Java, Madura, Bali and Lombok islands.

"The government has encouraged its people to transmigrate on their own will since Pelita III (1979-1984) [Third 5-Year Development Plan]", he said adding that the development of self-initiated transmigration in the country is encouraging.

Voluntary transmigrants are interested to transmigrate after seeing the improvement of life of transmigrants in various transmigration locations, he said.

"This is an encouraging indication for the transmigration program in Indonesia".

There are two types of self-initiated transmigrants, namely transmigrants with financial assistance and those without financial assistance.

In the last two years, Sumatra has become the main target of self-initiative transmigrants. It received 420,381 families. In the same period, Kalimantan also received 167,128 families of similar transmigrants, South Sulawesi 42,525 families, West Nusa Tenggara, East Timor, Maluku and Irian Jaya received 21,050 families.

The government will resettle 550,000 families as government-sponsored transmigrants and 370,000 families voluntary transmigrants in the coming year.

Laos

Souban Salitthilat on Possible Leadership Changes
BK1503104489 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
15 Mar 88 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] There has been great publicity about the possibility of changes in the Lao leadership after the election of the Lao [Supreme] People's Council on 26 March. Speaking to newsmen at Don Muang Airport on the morning of 14 March while waiting for a flight home after the conclusion of the meeting on resolving the Ban Romklao border dispute, Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat said the 26 March election will be the first [Supreme People's Council] election since the establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] 13 years ago. After the election, the council will appoint a new council president and organize a new government in which it is expected there will be some changes. This is because some officials in the current government are quite old and have said that they want to quit and take a rest. Among those who said this are Sisomphon Lovansai, the current chairman of the People's Council; and Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR, who is now 80. Whether or not they will be able to retire depends on the decision of the new People's Council.

Asked by newsmen about the report from Vientiane that Kaysone Phomvihane will retire from the premier's post to allow Defense Minister Khamtai Siphandon to become prime minister, Souban said he could not comment on the matter, saying: "Only the People's Council can appoint a premier." Souban explained that the announcement of the 4th party congress listed General Khamtai Siphandon as number two in the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Secretariat, below Kaysone Phomvihane. Gen Khamtai is now 62 and is in good health.

Asked if Gen Sisavat Keobounphan will move up to defense minister, Souban said: "He has the ability to become defense minister; he is a military officer." Asked if there will be changes following the change of the Lao Government and its leadership, Souban said there is not likely to be a change in the basic Lao policy. He said Laos will continue to proceed in the socialist direction as before, but it is a fact that there will be changes in the world, as evidenced by the current change from confrontation to a search for cooperation and good relations.

Asked if it is possible that Kaysone Phomvihane will move up to president of Laos if Phoumi Vongvichit retires, Souban said the country will need a replacement if Phoumi retires and every current Lao leader is suitable for the post.

Meanwhile, commenting on the reported possible changes in the Lao leadership, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said it is nothing special and does not hurt Thailand, because the reason for the change is health problems of some Lao leaders. The ascent of Gen Khamtai will not be achieved by a coup or because the old leader made mistakes. Therefore, the leadership as a whole remains unchanged. The former leaders will retain the respect of the new ones and will remain behind the scenes. It is similar to changes in other socialist countries in which elderly leaders retired. Asked what will happen in Laos after the leadership change, Sitthi said: "There should be no problem. Younger people are brought in and these people probably will like us more." [passage omitted]

Technical Border Subcommittee With Thailand Meets
BK1503015289 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 15 Mar 89

[Text] The technical subcommittees of Laos and Thailand held the first meeting on 12 and 13 March in the City of Phatthaya [in Thailand]. The Lao side was led by Bounkeut Sangsomsak, chairman of the Lao technical subcommittee and the Thai side by Prachit Rotchanaphruk, chairman of the Thai technical subcommittee. The two sides held negotiation on the principle under which they will carry out their work.

The two sides managed to reach an agreement in which each side informed the other of the borderline claimed to exist by its side by marking that borderline on the map used as evidence by each side. The survey of the claimed borderline will be conducted within 45 days beginning 13 March.

The negotiation was conducted in an atmosphere of mutual good understanding and brotherly friendship and with the spirit to earnestly resolve the conflict.

Thai Provincial Delegation Visits Champassak
BK1303151589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 13 Mar 89

[Text] A delegation from Ubon Ratchathani Province of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Danai Ketsiri, governor of the province, visited Champassak Province on 10 March. The delegation was accorded a warm welcome by Sounthon Thep-asa, chairman of the administration of Champassak Province. The delegations of the two provinces held consultations on the opening of the border between their two provinces and agreed to cooperate with each other in the fields of tourism, agriculture, and animal husbandry for the benefit of the two sides on the basis of the spirit of the Lao-Thai joint communique which was signed in November 1988.

Maichantan Sengmani Returns From SRV Visit
BK1503081789 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 14 Mar 89

[Text] The delegation of the Organization and Inspection Board of the party Central Committee, led by Comrade Maichantan Sengmani, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee and chief of the Organization and Inspection Board, returned to Vientiane today after a 5-day friendship visit to the SRV to exchange experience with the Organization and Inspection Board of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee.

During his 5-day stay in the SRV, in addition to consulting and exchanging experience with the Vietnamese side aimed at efficiently developing mutual cooperation, Comrade Maichantan Sengmani also called on Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. During the meeting, the two comrades agreed that the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the parties and peoples of Laos and Vietnam have been increasingly strengthened and developed, thereby actively contributing to the tasks of national defense and construction carried out by the people in the two countries.

Japanese Envoy Thanks for Rescue Cooperation
BK1503023489 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 13 Mar 89

[Text] On the evening of 10 March, Mr Teruo Kayakawa, Japanese ambassador to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, called on Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister, to hand him a message from Mr Sosuke Uno, Japanese foreign affairs minister, thanking the Lao side for rendering cooperation to resolve the case of the abduction of Mr Asao, branch manager of Mitsui Company in Vientiane.

Mr Sosuke Uno thanked the Lao Government and ministries concerned for sincerely and closely giving cooperation to the investigation of the case. The investigation conducted by the Lao side greatly contributed to

the rescue of Mr Asao. The Japanese foreign affairs minister also expressed confidence that the friendly relations between the two countries will be continuously developed.

At noon on 13 March, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Phoun Sipaseut also received Mr (Naramuha), vice president of Mitsui Company of Tokyo, who thanked the Lao Government for giving close cooperation to the rescue of Mr Asao.

Sali Vongkhamsao Chairs Cadre Training Course
BK1503061589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 14 Mar 89

[Text] Yesterday morning a training course for cadres was opened in Vientiane under the chairmanship of Sali Vongkhamsao, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of economy, planning, and finance. The course was attended by more than 200 cadres from many localities and services under the center, especially from the three primary services—agricultural, trading, and transport.

At the course the participants will study and appreciate the orientation and various methods and practical measures before turning to the grass roots and leaving for mountainous regions and the countryside to popularize the 7th resolution adopted by the party Central Committee.

At the opening ceremony, Sali Vongkhamsao addressed the participants, elaborating on certain issues, such as the objectives, expectations, main contents, and steps to be taken in implementing the agricultural-forestry project this year as well as efforts to score achievements in the forthcoming production season in which it is estimated 1.6 million metric tons of paddy will be produced.

Philippines

U.S. Asked To Demonstrate Sincerity
HK1503091989 Manila Manila Broadcasting
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 15 Mar 89

[Text] A ranking member of the House of Representatives today challenged the United States to demonstrate its sincerity in supporting the Philippines. House Assistant Majority Floor Leader Raul Roco claimed that the Paris Club talks on loans to the Philippines were being delayed by the United States.

The congressman from Bicol made his statement following an announcement by the U.S. Treasury Department that the Philippines does not qualify for the Brady Plan. However, both Venezuela and Mexico were designated as direct beneficiaries of the plan.

Roco said that the Philippine Government should press its demand to become part of the program based on its so-called impressive growth and prompt debt payment. Under the Brady plan, the country could obtain easier

credit terms. Roco, presently attending the International Parliamentary Union conference in Budapest, Hungary, as member of the Philippine delegation, also said that the forthcoming Paris Club talks in April will give the United States and the IMF an opportunity to demonstrate their sincerity in helping the Philippine Government.

Roco added that Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez and Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme should change their strategy in negotiations with the IMF if the Philippines cannot become a part of the Brady Plan.

Foreign Affairs Department Opposes Taiwan Act
HK1003141789 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 10 Mar 89

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] strongly opposes the proposed Taiwan Foreign Relations Act, which seeks to protect trade with Taiwan. DFA spokesman George Loreto issued the statement.

The Taiwan Foreign Relations Act was approved by the House Committee on Foreign Relations and will be submitted to the chamber for final approval.

Some Senators Oppose Act
HK1503032789 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 14 Mar 89

[Text] Some senators have vowed to block the passage of the controversial Taiwan Beneficial Relations Act. They say the proposed act would violate the country's one-China policy and result in unfavorable consequences. Senators Edgardo Angara and Ernesto Herrera said the bill is not the answer to the Taiwan issue, as they warned of the grave political implications in abandoning the one-China policy. Angara said Taiwanese investments are entering the country even without the act.

Lawmaker Asks for PRC Diplomat's Expulsion
OW1503142089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1352 GMT 15 Mar 89

[Text] Manila, March 15 KYODO—A lawmaker on Wednesday lashed out at China's "hammer and sickle diplomacy" and called for the expulsion of a Chinese diplomat who warned of a break in Sino-Philippine relations if the Philippine Congress passes a bill strengthening trade ties with Taiwan.

Congressman Gualberto Lumaig, main author of the Taiwan Beneficial Relations Act, also said he will press for a review of the government's "one-China policy" adopted in 1976 when Manila established diplomatic ties with Beijing.

"I am filing a resolution to this effect in the wake of a hammer and sickle diplomacy which smacks of blackmail," he said in a speech before the House of Representatives.

"We must not accept any dictation from a foreign power, much less from a hireling of the Chinese Embassy in Manila who virtually tells us what kind of laws we must pass to promote our national interest" he added.

He urged that Liu Xinsheng, first secretary of the Chinese Embassy, be declared persona non grata in the country and be expelled immediately from the Philippines.

Last Monday, Liu said in a statement that the bill would violate the "one-China policy" and had warned during a press conference that Beijing would sever ties with Manila if it were approved.

But the Chinese diplomat later issued a denial saying that he had misunderstood a question from a journalist during the press conference.

"The essence of the bill is to treat Taiwan as a country, to carry on official contacts or contacts of official nature with Taiwan, so as to upgrade the present relations between the Philippines and Taiwan," Liu had explained.

"The bill violates the principles set in the joint communique establishing diplomatic relations between China and the Philippines ... Therefore, we can by no means accept it."

Lumaig said the proposed Taiwan Trade Act was "deliberately studied with a great degree of prudence" and does not violate the one-China policy.

"It is with the highest degree of statesmanship that we honor the one-China policy. But that does not preclude us from seeking a review of the said policy in the wake of developments," he said.

Lumaig accused China of having a "self-serving" and "discriminating" attitude, pointing out that Beijing's indirect trade with Taiwan has reached a total of 8 billion dollars.

In 1988, Taiwan outpaced Japan and the United States as the top investor in the Philippines. Taiwanese investors poured into the country 213 million dollars last year, a 113 percent increase over the 1987 figure.

Meanwhile, another Filipino legislator urged the government to exercise caution pointing out that ties with Beijing should not be disturbed until a Maoist-inspired Communist insurgency is solved.

Filipino Communists received material and moral support from Beijing in the early years of the guerrilla war. This assistance was highlighted when the military intercepted a large shipment of arms said to have come from China in 1971.

China has consistently denied aiding the Philippine insurgents.

Manglapus Rejects Demand

*HK1503120389 Hong Kong AFP in English 1157 GMT
15 Mar 89*

[Text] Manila, March 15 (AFP)—Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus rejected Wednesday calls to expel a Chinese diplomat who warned that growing ties between Taiwan and the Philippines could adversely affect relations with China.

Two congressmen demanded the expulsion Tuesday of Chinese Embassy First Secretary Liu Xinsheng after he warned that congressional approval of a Philippines-Taiwan Beneficial Act would hurt Sino-Philippine ties.

"The first secretary was merely voicing the opinion of his government. I do not see in that any act that would be basis for declaring him persona non grata," Mr Manglapus told reporters.

He reiterated that there was no need for the legislation, intended to protect Taiwan investments in the Philippines from seizure by China.

Despite the absence of formal diplomatic ties, Taiwan businessmen were the biggest foreign investors in the country last year.

Mr Manglapus noted that Taiwan businessmen were investing in even bigger volumes in countries where there were no outright legislation "similar to that which is being proposed here."

Takeshita Planning To Visit for Aid Talks

*HK1503052189 Hong Kong AFP in English 0512 GMT
15 Mar 89*

[Text] Manila, March 15 (AFP)—Prime Minister Noburu Takeshita is planning a visit here in early May for talks expected to focus on increased aid for the Philippine Government, Japanese Embassy sources said here Wednesday.

They said Mr. Takeshita is likely to discuss with President Corazon Aquino and her aides the proposed Philippine Assistance Program (PAP) as well as the ASEAN-Japan Development Fund (AJDF). Rural development in this country, including land redistribution, would also be covered in the talks.

The visit would be part of a regional tour, they added.

The PAP is a program initiated by the U.S. designed to pool funds from various countries to rehabilitate the Philippine economy, while the AJDF is a two billion-dollar fund being offered by Tokyo to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Mr. Takeshita unveiled the AJDF when he met with ASEAN heads of state, including Mrs. Aquino, during his first visit here in December 1987. ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Embassy sources said that they were hoping Manila would have finalized consultations on the PAP and would have also prepared applications for drawing on AJDF funds by the time of the prime minister's visit.

Japan is currently the largest source of foreign aid to this country.

Mr. Takeshita and U.S. President George Bush have publicly pledged support for the PAP, fashioned after the Marshall Plan that revived Western Europe after World War II. Washington is aiming for a 10 billion dollar package of grants, soft loans and investments over the next five years.

The Philippines, a former U.S. colony, hosts the largest U.S. military bases overseas and is troubled by chronic poverty, a communist rebellion which has been flaring repeatedly for 20 years, and a 28 billion dollar debt mostly left behind by deposed president Ferdinand Marcos.

Japan Awaiting Infrastructure

*HK1003100989 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English
10 Mar 89 p 1*

[By Ma. Rosa S. Alampo and Ed A. Asegurado]

[Text] Unlike the United States, Japan will not announce a definite figure on the extent of its share in the Multilateral Aid Initiative (MAI) until after the Aquino government has finalized the aid program's framework, a Japanese embassy official indicated yesterday.

Takeshi Yagi, first secretary of the Japanese Embassy, stressed that Japan looked forward to starting the discussions on its financial commitment to PAP [Philippine Aid Program] "as soon as possible," but that the Philippine government had not yet worked out the complete PAP framework.

Yagi reiterated, though, that Japan, in cooperation with the United States, would make every effort to release the needed PAP funding within the year.

He acknowledged that Philippine monetary authorities were currently busy negotiating with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a \$1.3-billion facility, thus they could not attend right away to finalizing the PAP guidelines.

Prospective PAP donor countries will not start negotiations with the Philippines until after the latter has obtained the IMF nod for the \$1.3-billion extended fund facility (EFF). Japan was one of the first four countries to

pledge support for the MAI, also known as the Philippine Aid Plan. The other three were the United States, Singapore and Federal Republic of Germany.

Of these, only the U.S. has so far pledged a specific contribution of \$200 million. Key U.S. officials Tuesday endorsed plans for their government's \$200-million contribution to the plan.

But while Japan appears to be adopting a wait-and-see attitude before committing a specific aid contribution, it has repeatedly signified its intent to help the Philippines get out of the foreign debt mess.

In fact, Yagi said, the delay in the negotiations for the third restructuring of the official or Paris Club loans has not affected the release and negotiations for more Japanese loans to the country.

The delay in the Paris Club restructuring, an offshoot of the delays in getting the IMF's approval of the EFF, technically places the Philippines in default, whose expected repercussion is a freeze on the release of loans from all official creditors.

Yagi said the Japanese government even agreed for the quick disbursement of 60 percent or 53 billion yen of the 15th yen loan package last December.

The remaining 40 percent of the yen loan package which will go to specific projects will be the subject of another negotiation between the Japanese and Philippine governments.

In no way, Yagi said, will the negotiations for the remaining 40 percent be affected by the delay in the third round of Paris Club debt restructuring talks.

There are several options that prospective donor countries to the PAP could choose from, aside from the usual financial grants. These are the giving of concessional loans, commercial loans, placing private investments to the Philippines, and more Philippine access to the export market.

Other sources are expecting Japan to emerge as the biggest contributor to the PAP based on the increasing trade and technical assistance it has been according the country for the past several years.

At the House of Representatives, Roberto Villanueva, chairman of the coordinating committee on the Philippine Aid Program, yesterday said the final approval by the International Monetary Fund of the country's new economic program will pave the way for the release of funds under the multilateral assistance package.

"Approval of the new program will enable us to start the framework of documents to be presented to prospective donors (of the PAP)," Villanueva told the House committee on economic affairs.

The new economic program is contained in the memorandum of economic policy, the final draft of which was presented by President Aquino yesterday to a congressional delegation composed of five senators and five congressmen.

The memorandum, otherwise known as the letter of intent, contains a list of structural reforms the government ought to carry out in exchange for the \$1.3 billion IMF extended fund facility.

Villanueva said the program will form the basic economic framework which will be presented to prospective donor countries of the \$10-billion PAP.

He said the program which is spearheaded by the United States and Japan is already "starting to take shape." He noted that although there were no firm commitments, some 10 to 12 nations have already indicated strong desire to have it on stream.

Villanueva also endorsed the passage of the nationwide industrialization bill which is being sponsored by Rep. Jose de Venecia (LDP [Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino—Struggle of Philippine Democrats], Pangasinan.)

The measure dubbed as the 20/30 bill proposed the allocation of P [pesos] 20 million per town and P30 million per city to fund the establishment of industrial plants and factories in the country's 1,532 municipalities and 60 cities.

Manglapus Announces Intention To Recognize PLO
HK1203023689 Quezon City Sports Radio 738
in English 0200 GMT 12 Mar 89

[Text] The Philippine Government will recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization, or PLO, as an independent and sovereign state. Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus made the announcement during a press conference yesterday. He said the announcement of the Philippine recognition of the PLO will come soon. At the same time Manglapus confirmed the visit of PLO foreign minister Qaddumi. Qaddumi is tentatively due in Manila on March 15 to 17.

Senators Deny Consensus With Aquino on Accord
HK1103030189 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Mar 89

[Text] President Aquino dismissed fears of a new peso devaluation. She said that the peso devaluation was not one of the conditions imposed by the IMF, reiterating that the government has ably held the peso stable.

Speculations that the peso devaluation was one of the IMF's impositions have been causing unease in the business community, as shown by the erratic fluctuations of the peso vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar and other major currencies.

Meantime, the senators denied the statement of Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno that they reached a consensus with the president. Several congressmen and businessmen have approved the accord. The senators warned that the draft accord would stifle economic growth and trigger greater tax burdens because it puts first priority on full repayment of the nation's debts until 1992. For this reason, the senators urged the chief executive to delay signing the draft program until such time that Congress has fully scrutinized it and determined the aspects that could trigger economic recession.

Letter to IMF Outlines Privatization Efforts
HK1103043789 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 11 Mar 89

[Text] Only 48 of the reported 296 government-owned or controlled corporations will be retained, 138 to be privatized and the rest to be merged and absorbed as line agencies of departments, converted into private non-profit bodies, or abolished.

This was revealed by Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez in a letter to the managing director of the IMF. The letter, which was submitted to the Senate, was intended to impress upon the IMF that reforms were being made to strengthen the economic and financial performance of government corporations. It is also intended to stress that reduction of expenses would be effected with the removal of about 66,000 [figure as heard] employees in the corporations and will enable the government to pay new borrowings.

Senator John Osmena earlier expressed doubts that Congress would agree to enact new tax measures within the next 3 years. The letter said there are other measures that the government has to line up to effect savings and lessen expenditures as well as improve the country's gross national product.

Sending of Letter of Intent to IMF Delayed
HK1503091789 Manila Manila Broadcasting
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 15 Mar 89

[Text] President Aquino announced today that the government will delay sending the memorandum of economic policy, otherwise known as the letter of intent [LOI], to the IMF because some legislators would like to know more about its contents. The details from Vic Pambuan of Mobile 13:

[Begin recording] [Pambuan] When asked during an ambush interview if she has already sent the memorandum of economic policy to the IMF, the president replied that this has been delayed due to the request by some legislators for further elaboration of the memorandum's contents as well as its implications on the country's economic life. However, the president

expressed the belief that the letter of intent being signed by Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez and Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme will be beneficial to the Filipinos.

[Aquino in English] I approved it in principle and what was necessary was for them to appear before the Senate yesterday to explain it all. And I think the Senators will vote today to give its support.

[Reporter in English] So, the LOI was already sent to the IMF?

[Aquino in English] No, no, not yet. In fact, I will not even sign it. It will be the Central Bank governor and the Secretary of Finance who will sign it.

[Reporter in English] What do you think of the program, ma'am?

[Aquino in English] Well, it is the best possible under the present circumstances, but we hope that we will be among the early recipients of the new debt release that is being talked about, specifically by the United States. [end recording]

In a related development, a growing number of people from both the government and private sector are opposed to new loans from the IMF. Even relatives of President Aquino have expressed their opposition to the letter of intent. Congressman Egmidio Tanjuatco Jr, a cousin of the president, stated that the loan program should be studied carefully to ensure that it will not further aggravate the country's economic problems. [Tanjuatco recording omitted]

On the other hand, Congressman Hernando Perez of Batangas claimed that priority should be given to national interest rather than to IMF requirements. [Perez recording omitted]

Congressman Salvador Escudero III said that electricity rates and commodity prices will go up if the IMF conditions spelled out in the letter of intent are implemented. [Escudero recording omitted]

For his part, ex-Assemblyman Rene Espina predicted that if the government commits itself to the loan program, the peso-dollar exchange rate will rise to more than \$25. [Espina recording omitted]

NP Manifesto Presses for Social Reforms
HK1003052489 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 10 Mar 89 pp 1, 8

[By staff writer Julius Fortuna]

[Text] Leaders of the opposition, pledging to disregard personal differences, revived yesterday the Nacionalista Party [NP] but postponed to their convention in May discussion of the fate of the various parties and factions represented in the "grand reunion" held at the Intercontinental Hotel in Makati.

Six opposition parties and groups issued a document spelling out their goals and objectives, and said a party convention scheduled on May 24 will settle the existence of the various factions within a unified NP.

But Vice President Salvador H. Laurel announced the "merger" of the UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] with the new party. He said the party that carried both him and President Aquino as candidate in 1986 had already "performed its task."

An estimated 3,000 representatives of opposition groups attended the meeting, including political officers from the United States and other several embassies.

Former Speaker Jose B. Laurel was designated interim president of the party. His term will expire after the first party convention in May.

"Disregarding personal differences, all factions of the Nacionalista Party have decided to unite under one banner under a single leadership," the revived NP manifesto said.

"Other political parties which have established their respective track records in our fight for freedom, justice and democracy have evinced a common desire, through their respective leaders, to join forces or merge with the Nacionalista Party as the consolidated instrument of the people to rescue democracy in our land," the manifesto said.

Among those who signed the manifesto were leaders of the Nacionalista Party, United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), Union for National Action (UNA), Mindanao Alliance, Muslim Federal Party, and the Grand Alliance for Democracy.

The leaders noted the deterioration of conditions under the Aquino government and said anarchy, violence, hunger, and poverty characterize the present situation.

The NP said the government is in disarray and denounced "massive corruption and thievery in government." It said that because the government has no vision and no direction, "the presidency cannot lead."

Laurel Jr. said the revived NP will center on Filipinism, federalism, and industrialization through social reforms.

Giving a hint of the direction of its economic program to be unveiled May 24, Laurel Jr., said that to break the poverty barrier, "it is necessary to unleash the forces of a true industrial revolution under Filipino auspices and control."

Among those who signed the manifesto were Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile, Speaker Jose B. Laurel, former Rizal Gov. [Governor] Isidro Rodriguez, former Sen. [Senator] Arturo Tolentino, former Labor Minister Blas F. Ople, former Sen. Dominador Aytona, former Iloilo Gov.

Rafael Palmares, businessman Vicente Puyat, Vic Rabaya, Vice President Laurel, Sen. Mamintal Tamano, Sen. Sotero Laurel, Rep. [Representative] Lally Laurel, Rep. Salvador Escudero, former Gov. Homobono Adaza, former Sen. Rene Espina and Muslim leader Abul Khayr Alonto.

In a related development, former Fist Lady Imelda Marcos said in a letter addressed to former Speaker Laurel that the Aquino government had a direct hand in the U.S. government decision not to allow former President Marcos to Manila.

The four-page letter was read before the NP reunion by former broadcast journalist Rita Gaddi-Baltazar.

Mrs. Marcos said that the documents she gave to Vice President Laurel during the latter's visit to Hawaii contained a "waiver of head of state immunity" by the Philippine government on the case.

She said the Aquino government cannot say that it is not responsible for the non-return of Marcos because the waiver was used by the U.S. Federal Court to file the case.

Surrender of Renegade Official Falls Through
HK1003104189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 10 Mar 89

[Text] Brigadier General Honesto Isleta of the Armed Forces of the Philippines' [AFP] Civil Relations Service [CRS] has disclosed that renegade Brigadier General Jose Maria Zumel wants to surrender.

In a live interview by Bing Formento of DZRH, General Isleta said that he and Zumel had agreed on a place where the renegade military officer would surrender, but the plan fell through.

According to General Isleta, a priest in Quezon City approached him about Zumel's plan to return to the fold of the law. He discussed with the priest the date of surrender and the meeting place, which was to have been a church along the Quezon Boulevard stretch. However, Zumel backed out when he saw that the church was surrounded by military men. The agreement was that only Zumel, General Isleta, and the priest would be present at the meeting place.

Isleta said he would continue to contact General Zumel to persuade him to push through with his plan to surrender. Through the DZRH station, he appealed to General Zumel to contact him to discuss his surrender again and assured Zumel that he would be given due process of law in connection with the charges against him. The CRS chief clarified that there is no strong evidence against Zumel to support the charges concerning the Manila Hotel revolt and the GMA mutiny,

although he was involved. He also said that if Zumel were indeed innocent of the charges against him, he would surely be acquitted, like Colonel Rolando Abadilla.

Military Assures of Speedy Trial for Cabauatan

HK1103025789 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Mar 89

[Text] The military gave assurance of a speedy trial immediately after filing charges against captured right-wing rebel leader, dismissed Constabulary Major Reynaldo Cabauatan. Chief prosecutor of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Judge Advocate General's Office Colonel Aniana Desierto did not mention the specific date of arraignment, except that it will probably be next week. Cabauatan faces at least two charges: Mutiny under Article of War 67 and conduct unbecoming of an officer and gentleman under Article of War 96.

Cabauatan will be arraigned before general court martial Nos 8 and 12 in connection with the failed mutiny on January 27 1987, when Marcos loyalist forces seized and occupied Channel 7 in Quezon City, and the short-lived Black Saturday uprising on April 2 1987. Accused with Cabauatan in the charge of conspiracy to commit rebellion is Brigadier General Jose Maria Zumel, who is still at large.

Names in 'Black Book' Listed

HK1103082489 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 11 Mar 89 pp 1, 10

[By Dave Veridiano]

[Text] More than 250 names of prominent politicians, businessmen, business establishments, newsmen and military officers are listed in the 48-page "black book" recovered from dismissed PC [Philippine Constabulary] Maj. [Major] Reynaldo Cabauatan when he was arrested.

The INQUIRER got a xerox copy of the address book which contained, among other entries, three telephone numbers of cashiered Army Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, another fugitive rightist leader.

What attracted curiosity, however, were several coded entries such as "Alakdan" and "Tom Jones" and their corresponding telephone numbers.

Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Pantaleon Dumlao Jr., Narcotics Command chief, said the mere mention of the names of people in the book did not mean they were followers or supporters of Cabauatan.

But Dumlao said the "black book" clearly showed that a Cabauatan-Honasan alliance really existed.

Prominent opposition figures, including Ilocos Norte Vice Gov. Rolando Abadilla, lawyer Oliver Lozano, Lt. Col. Oscar Canlas, lawyer Raffy Recto and KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] president Nicanor Yniguez, dominated the list which also included several telephone numbers of Makati Mayor Jejomar Binay, Cabauatan's uncle.

At least six generals, including some still in the active service, were also listed, along with six colonels and 14 junior officers who are mostly in the active service with some occupying sensitive positions.

There are also foreign addresses and telephone numbers, mostly those of Cabauatan's relatives' abroad and a couple of foreigners' names with local telephone numbers.

Also listed were the numbers of two radio stations known to be sympathetic with Marcos loyalists and the names of some newsmen.

A branch of a big bank is also listed, along with names of businessmen who could be supporters of Cabauatan and his group.

Cabauatan reportedly threw away the address book after he was arrested in Pasay City shortly after midnight Wednesday, but a cigaret vendor picked it up and gave it to the arresting team.

Cabauatan Requests Transfer

HK1003105789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 10 Mar 89

[slantlines denote passages in English]

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Reynaldo Cabauatan has appealed for transfer from solitary confinement to house arrest or to his superiors' custody. This was stated by his lawyer Oliver Lozano, who is also a Marcos supporter. Lozano said that since other rebel soldiers like Colonel Oscar Canlas and others were placed under house arrest or were given special treatment, Colonel Cabauatan should likewise be accorded the same treatment. Attorney Oliver Lozano added that Cabauatan would cooperate with the government in the event that a genuine reconciliation takes place.

[Begin Lozano recording in progress]been fighting for a genuine reconciliation through justice for all. [end recording]

On the report about Brigadier General Jose Maria Zumel's plan to surrender, Lozano said that the renegade general would wait and see what the government would do to Colonel Cabauatan before deciding on whether or not to return to the fold of the law.

[Begin Lozano recording] I think he will first observe what the government is going to do and wait for developments in the trial. General Zumel will only surrender

when a /genuine reconciliation through justice for all/ takes place, /because it is only under the auspices or within the context of genuine reconciliation when a military officer surrenders./ This way a trial and conviction are avoided. [end recording]

De Villa Warns Against Coup Attempt by Honasan
HK1003142389 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 10 Mar 89

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa has warned against another coup by renegade Colonel Gregorio Honasan's group. He said that reform in the Armed Forces of the Philippines should not be carried out through violent means—turning away from the military. This is not helpful and is the cause of disunity. De Villa emphasized that the military leadership is continuing to improve its services.

Bacolod Bishop Calls for Easter Cease-Fire
HK1103081689 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 11 Mar 89 p 1

[By correspondent Ninfa Leonardia]

[Text] Bacolod City—Antonio Y. Fortich, the outgoing bishop of the Bacolod diocese, yesterday appealed to the Aquino Government and communist insurgents to call for a cessation of hostilities from Palm Sunday to Easter Sunday because the suffering and death of Christ "should be observed in peace."

The influential bishop, in an interview with the 'CHRONICLE,' also called for a separate three-day ceasefire in Central Negros to allow for the negotiations for the release of a soldier being held in captivity by New People's Army rebels for three months now.

He also disclosed his readiness to represent the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines (CBCP) as a mediator in any resumption of peace talks between the Government and the rebels.

The CBCP had earlier been reported by the Associated Press [AP] to have urged the Government and the rebels to resume peace talks. Bishop Teodoro Bacani, CBCP spokesman, was also quoted as saying the religious group would ask Fortich to lead the mediation effort if any such talks are made.

The AP report, however, was denied by Fr. Genaro Diwa, assistant parish priest of the Paco parish church in Manila. In a statement he sent to the CHRONICLE Diwa said that Bacani had merely said it was much better for the Government and the rebels to hold talks immediately. He also said that Bacani, whom he said is on a retreat in Baguio City, did not mention the designation of Fortich as peace negotiator.

Fortich, who had been the chairman of the National Ceasefire Committee during the 60-day cessation of fighting from December to February 1987, said he was willing to represent the CBCP in any capacity if the peace talks are resumed.

Fortich also disclosed that he had asked Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Honesto Isleta, deputy chief of staff for civil relations, to work out a ceasefire with the rebels in Central Negros to ensure the safe release of Pfc. [Private First Class] Roy Bauson of the 61st Infantry battalion.

Bauson, who was captured during a rebel raid on an Army detachment in Jimamalud, Negros Occidental, last December, is reportedly on the brink of being released by the rebels.

His captors, in a statement last month, said Bauson had been put before a revolutionary court for alleged crimes against the people and was later cleared. The rebels said they were ready to release him but asked for the participation of the church, the Red Cross and the media.

Fortich, 75, retired from his diocese last month but the Vatican has yet to name his replacement. The controversial bishop has lately earned a nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize due to his peace efforts in the rebel-infested province.

MILF Denounces Government's Autonomy Act
HK1103081089 Quezon City MALAYA in English
11 Mar 89 p 7

[Statement published by the Central Committee of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF): "MILF Denunciation Against the Deceitful Tactics of the Aquino Government in Underrating the Issue of Autonomy in the Bangsamora (Moro homeland) Homeland With Malice Aforethought on the Real Sentiment and Aspirations of the Bangsamoro People"—slantlines denote passage published in boldface.]

[Text] The Central Authority of the Republic of the Philippines puts a good face upon its own version of Regional Autonomy for Mindanao within eighteen (18) months after the convening of the first Congress since its abolition seventeen years ago.

The framework for the Autonomy Act shall be sourced from the erroneously sculptured Draft Organic Act of 1988 for the Regional Autonomy in Muslim Mindanao by the Twenty Million-Peso Regional Consultative Commission composed of unknown members who have jointly and deliberately conspired to the prejudice of the Bangsamoro aspiration for self-government.

The Autonomy Act shall, before taking the full force and effect of the law, be presented to the people of the Southern Philippines, including Palawan, for a deceitful manner of ratification to gain international attention

particularly those of the members of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) and the Muslim World League (MWL), and thereby lure and capture their conformity and concurrence.

LET IT BE KNOWN therefore, that the duly constituted authority of the **MORO ISLAMIC LIBERATION FRONT (MILF)**, being the truest and the most authentic representative of the Bangsamoro people, is standing pat to its originally adopted positions, to wit:

THAT the Front and its Bangsamoro constituency shall not, in any manner, approve and sanction the plebiscite for this purpose;

THAT the Front and the Bangsamoro constituency shall vehemently reject the Autonomy Act, if ever ratified, as we strongly rebuff the specific provisions on the Regional Autonomy for Muslim Mindanao, even before, during and after its sham, nay, rigged ratification; and

THAT the Front and the Bangsamoro constituency maintain that, in order to put an end to the Moro Problem in Mindanao, the Autonomy issue shall be resolved only and only upon complying with all the following conditions:

1. The Autonomy issue **SHALL BE negotiated with the MORO ISLAMIC LIBERATION FRONT (MILF)**;
2. The Autonomy issue shall be tackled **WITH THE MEDIATION** of the organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) and/or the Muslim World League (MWL);
3. The constitutional provisions on the Regional Autonomy for "Muslim Mindanao" shall unconditionally be rescinded; and
4. The Draft Organic Act of 1988 for the Regional Autonomy in "Muslim Mindanao" shall be revoked.

[Signed] **CENTRAL COMMITTEE MORO ISLAMIC LIBERATION FRONT**

Thailand

Minister Discusses GSP With U.S. Official
BK0903024589 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 8 Mar 89

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Deputy Interior Minister Watthana Atsawahem reported that he met with the U.S. charge d'affaires yesterday. He said he had discussed with the U.S. charge d'affaires the cutting of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences [GSP] privileges for Thailand and its impact on Thai workers.

Watthana informed the U.S. official that the cuts would affect about 160,000 Thai workers working in factories making ready-made clothes, artificial flowers, and furniture, that export their products to the United States, adding that the workers' income is estimated to be reduced by about 4 billion baht a year. He therefore

urged the United States to further consider this issue. The U.S. charge d'affaires said he will further inform the U.S. Government about the matter.

Opposition to Legislation on U.S. Drug Patents
BK1103012389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] The Thai Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and the Pharmaceutical Trade Association oppose legislation to protect United States drug patents.

The associations on March 8 lodged a protest against patents protection to Deputy Prime Minister Pong Sarasin, who chairs the International Economic Relations Policy Committee.

Thailand's deficit in the drugs trade would rise from 1,500 million baht to 25,550 million baht in the next 14 years, they said.

Up to 95 per cent of raw materials for pharmaceuticals are imported and small local factories would be severely affected if US drugs patents were protected, they said.

The Government is spending 700 million baht on drugs procurement each year and per capita purchases will be worth 1,810 baht over the next 14 years, they said.

Meanwhile Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has invited representatives of the private sector to a meeting on Monday to discuss problems in the Thai-US trade.

Gen Chatchai's advisers were expected to be present at the discussion with representatives of the Board of Trade, the Federation of Thai Industries and the Thai Bankers Association.

U.S. Move on Military Credits 'Welcomed'
BK1103020789 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Mar 89 p 2

[Excerpts] Acting Supreme Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday welcomed the US administration's request for the Congress to extend US\$23 million in foreign military sales funding to Thailand for the 1990 fiscal year.

The administration dropped the Foreign Military Sales [FMS] credit from the security assistance package for Thailand last year.

Chawalit was responding to a statement by H. Allen Holmes, the assistant secretary of state for politico-military affairs, who told the House subcommittee on arms control, international security and science committee, last Wednesday that Thailand will be among the prospective beneficiaries of the increased funding.

"As I told you (when the FMS credit was dropped), we should not be worried, satisfied or dissatisfied with what we got, because after all, what matters the most is the mutual appreciation of the bilateral relationship," Chawalit said.

He said he understands and is sympathetic with the US which is suffering huge trade and budgetary deficits.

"The fact that the administration tried to increase the aid to Thailand is very significant because it reflects the strong friendship they have for us," he said. [passage omitted]

The Foreign Military Sales funding accounts for the largest portion in the security assistance, which also includes the Military Assistance Programme (MAP), and the International Military Education & Training (IMET) Programme. In addition, the State Department's security assistance programme also includes the Economic Supporting Fund (ESF) which is not a direct military aid. [passage omitted]

The FMS funding has been provided in the form of credit while the other categories of aid are in grant, but for the 1990 fiscal year, the administration requested authority to provide all FMS financing on a non-repayable basis. Holmes said that the change would further increase the quality of US assistance and reduce the debt burden to military aid recipients.

Chatchai's Role in Cambodia Solution Viewed
BK1503012589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
15 Mar 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Chatchai's Key Role in the Khmer Equation"]

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai's current trip to China marks another important step towards a settlement of the decade-old Kampuchea problem. The premier's visit will help lay the groundwork for the Sino-Soviet summit meeting in May, which all factions in the Khmer equation are looking to for a political breakthrough.

One way that breakthrough can come about would be for Beijing to receive assurances from Moscow that the Vietnamese are making good on their pledge to fully withdraw from Kampuchea. Beijing, in turn, can assure Moscow that the flow of Chinese arms to the Khmer Rouge is being cut off. It doesn't matter which side makes its assurance first. These are the pledges that the Khmer factions are waiting to see made.

Prime Minister Chatchai can provide valuable assistance, on behalf of Thailand's ASEAN partners, by encouraging his Chinese hosts to take the initiative by announcing an end to military support for the Khmer Rouge. The Khmer Rouge is currently the sticking point in efforts to plan for a post-occupation government in Kampuchea. International guarantees that the guerrillas

are no longer receiving arms and ammunition would go a long way in not only sending the Vietnamese home, but in establishing a peaceful and representative government to guide Kampuchea back to independence.

Another way the premier can be helpful will be to work with Khmer resistance leader Prince Sihanouk, who is now in Beijing to find common ground for future talks with Phnom Penh premier Hun Sen, and to generally encourage the prince to take a more constructive leadership position as president of Democratic Kampuchea.

Prime Minister Chatchai is not in China expecting a diplomatic miracle. His trip is part of an ongoing process—a process in which different ASEAN states have held the initiative at different times. From this process will hopefully come the solution to a problem that all nations agree has persisted for much too long.

Paper Reports on Border Talks With Laos
BK1303005989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
13 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] Phatthaya—Thai and Lao border experts are today expected to adopt the minutes of their two-day meeting which will set the date and method of a joint field survey to demarcate a disputed border area over which the countries fought a bloody battle early last year.

Foreign Ministry's Treaties and Legal Affairs Department chief Prachit Rotchanaphruk, who heads the Thai negotiating team, said the minutes of the meeting to be signed by him and chief Lao negotiator Bounkeut Somsomsak will give all details about when, where and, how the borderline should be defined.

Sources in the meeting said yesterday the Thai and Lao experts made "substantial" progress during their two rounds of discussion yesterday.

Both sides agreed to accept the 1907 Franco-Siamese Treaty and accompanying documents as the framework, the sources said.

Comparing the 1907 Franco-Siamese Treaty and the accompanying documents to a "land title deed," the sources said that from now on the role of the joint border subcommittee could be likened to that of Land Department officials—they would have to carry out field surveys to facilitate the border demarcation. "What is left for the officials to do is just to 'put it where it properly belongs,'" said the sources.

Chief Thai negotiator Prachit said that yesterday's meeting had "a good atmosphere" with less tension than in the previous meetings.

The meeting opened at the Royal Cliff Hotel around 10 o'clock before it adjourned for lunch. It resumed for another hour in the afternoon.

The sources said the participants discussed border disputes and legal aspects of the issues.

They also observed that the border situation had steadily improved following the signing of a joint declaration between Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and his Lao counterpart Kayson Phomviharn calling for the formation of a joint Thai-Lao border committee.

That joint committee is currently chaired by Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan and Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilath.

Mr Souban, who is scheduled to hold separate talks with Mr Praphat today on the Lao refugee problem, said yesterday that both the Thai and Lao experts already had all the necessary information and there should not be any problem during today's talks.

Mr Souban said he would concentrate his talks with Mr Praphat on the plan to repatriate some 80,000 Lao refugees housed in Thai border camps.

They would discuss guidelines for accepting back Lao refugees who wish to return home, he said.

Thai armed forces chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Lao military leader Gen Sisavat Keobounphan earlier discussed the possibility of relocating the Lao refugee camps to Laos so that the repatriation process could start from there.

Indonesia's Alatas Meets With Sitthi
*BK0803114489 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia
in Thai 1030 GMT 8 Mar 89*

[Text] This afternoon Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas called on Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the Foreign Ministry. The Indonesian foreign minister told newsmen afterward that he is in Bangkok to chair the annual meeting of Indonesian ambassadors accredited to Asian and Pacific countries.

On the Cambodian problem, the Indonesian foreign minister said he felt that the second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 2] made some progress—it provided the opportunity for the parties concerned to discuss various problems which will help them to understand each other better, and the meeting was recorded for posterity. He said it is clear that there are diversified views on details about how to go about various issues. He said he does not know when the next meeting of the four Cambodian factions will take place. It was decided at JIM 2 that the four factions would meet again to work out their conflicting positions, but it is up to them to decide the time and venue of the next meeting. The Indonesian foreign minister said as long as the dialogue continues, there is a chance for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. He said JIM 2 provided a forum for the parties to discuss the problem and in that term it was relatively successful.

On the formation of an international peacekeeping force after the withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers, the Indonesian foreign minister said his country's position is the same as that of ASEAN, that is, it wants the four Cambodian factions, not ASEAN, to decide on a peacekeeping force. ASEAN is not the directly concerned party but merely provides assistance so that the Cambodian problem can be effectively settled.

Former Right-Wing Lao Troops Staged Kidnapping
*BK1203025589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
12 Mar 89 pp 1, 3*

[Excerpts] The abduction of Mitsui executive Yashiaki Asao was politically-motivated and masterminded by a group of former rightwing Lao soldiers in Na Pho Camp, a Lao refugee holding centre in Nakhon Phanom's Muang District, a high-level police source said yesterday.

Information gleaned from many sources and intercepted telephone conversations between members of the group, some of whom were in Bangkok, led to the successful rescue of Mr Asao on Wednesday night, the source said.

The group that masterminded the kidnapping consisted of six former rightwing Lao soldiers, he said, with the ringleader a former major-general.

The six used false names while carrying out the abduction plot, but their true identities were known to Thai police, the source said, adding that one of them used the name "Dam" as an alias.

Some Thais were also suspected of involvement in the abduction of Mr Asao, the source said. [passage omitted]

The abduction was believed to be a plot to discredit the Vientiane government because the former rightwing Lao soldiers in Na Pho Camp feared improving relations between Thailand and Laos would jeopardise their status and their struggle to regain power in Laos.

Laos has recently proclaimed an investment promotion law to attract foreign investment.

Since Mitsui Trading Co was reputed to be the largest firm investing in Vientiane, Mr Asao became the group's target because his abduction would show the world security was lacking in Laos, the source said.

Thai police investigators sent to Vientiane received little information about the abduction and it was felt that Lao authorities wanted to play down the incident for fear that it would hurt their country's image, the source said. [passage omitted]

Praphat To Visit Burma 'Early Next Month'
BK0703034589 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
7 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] After a long delay due to strong public opposition, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan has decided to visit Burma early next month for talks on border demarcation and trade cooperation.

Praphat told reporters yesterday that he will make the trip in his capacity as chairman of the Joint Thai-Burmese Border Committee, and will hold talks with his Burmese counterpart on the survey and demarcation of the common border along the Moei River.

The two countries last year completed the demarcation of the borderline along the 58-km Mae Sai-Nam Ruak rivers.

The minister said the two sides will also discuss trade and economic issues. He added that he will try to discuss ways to legalize border trade which is currently being carried out through black market channels.

The Thai delegates will include officials from the Interior Ministry and armed forces.

Praphat said with a good business opportunity in Burma, Thai businessmen have shown interest in investing in that country.

Praphat last November cancelled a planned trip to Burma as a result of strong protests from the public which feared his visit would signal Thailand's recognition of Rangoon government under the leadership of General Saw Maung who came to power in a bloody military coup last September.

Chatchai Approves Ban on 'Satanic Verses'
BK0803011589 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
8 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] About 200 Muslims rallied at the British Embassy on Phloenchit Road yesterday to denounce British author Salman Rushdie and his controversial novel, "The Satanic Verses."

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday approved a ban on the novel, which he fears would fan disunity in the country, Government Spokesman Suwit Yotmani said.

Chatchai told reporters yesterday that he was told the content of the book was inappropriate and said it should be banned.

Many Muslims consider the novel blasphemes Islam.

The demonstrators handed to embassy officials a letter addressed to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

In the letter, they demanded that the British government ban the book and turn over Rushdie, who is now in hiding, to an Islamic court.

The protesters claimed they represent various Muslim groups in Thailand, including the Institute of Islamic Studies, Thai Muslim Lawyers Society and Thai Muslim Students Association.

One of the protesters, Banchong Limkasum, said Muslims want the government to seize and destroy about a dozen copies of the novel that have already been imported. Banchong said he has learned that a certain bookstore has placed an order for about 100 copies of "The Satanic Verses."

The demonstration, which took place around noon in front of the British Embassy on Phloenchit Road, was peaceful.

Chatchai Views First 6 Months in Office
BK0803021989 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
8 Mar 89 p 6

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday he is satisfied with the performance of the Government in its first six months in office.

Gen Chatchai said there had been significant advances in the distribution of wealth to the provinces, job creation and more recently the Southern seaboard. "We've been working flat out," he said. "Everyone has cooperated and done their best. If we hadn't been working, Parliament would have ousted us already."

"We need new projects to keep us continually alert. We can't just have Laem Chabang [seaport project] and then stop. We have to continue building and all agencies must work together to achieve a real balance," he said.

It was now important to make sure that education keeps pace with development, he said. "We have to accelerate education, both in the agricultural and industrial fields."

The Map Ta Phut industrial estate project lacks engineers, he said, and Thailand should not have to bring qualified personnel from abroad.

"I've always said Thailand should have an iron smelting plant. We don't have one yet. Thailand is not really a machine assembly plant, what we are at present is a machinery importing plant," Gen Chatchai said.

Gen Chatchai was pleased the Hat Yai Cabinet meeting last weekend had agreed on a strategy to develop the 14 provinces of the South. The ministers worked out what each province should produce and decided Krabi should be the centre of economic activities in the region.

The premier said the advantage of the South is that it has beautiful natural surroundings which can go along with certain industries such as gas exploration.

Gen Chatchai later met members of the national committee to develop labour and said there was a need for employers and employees to understand each other more.

The Government is initiating projects to create jobs and if the effort to develop the South is successful, more people could join the labour force. [passage omitted]

Chatchai Discusses Government's 'New Strategy'
BK1403010189 Bangkok THE NATION in English
14 Mar 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday the government wants to turn the Northeast into "the centre of Indochina" by industrializing the poverty-stricken region, promoting its tourism and boosting trade ties with Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

He was referring to the government's new "strategy" being drawn by the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) for the Northeast. The development project would include plans to upgrade airports in Khon Kaen and Ubon Ratchathani into international airports and construction of more railways and bridges along Mekong River.

Chatchai called an urgent meeting with Cabinet ministers who represent northeastern provinces yesterday to discuss issues to be raised during the Cabinet meeting in Khon Kaen on April 8, the second to be held outside Bangkok.

The prime minister asked the ministers to map out long- and short-term development projects for the region and emphasized that the government is willing to spend "tens of billions of baht" on the purpose, according to some ministers who attended the meeting.

Sano Unakun, NESDB secretary-general who also joined the meeting, said Chatchai wants the "strategy" to be clear-cut and practical.

Sano quoted Chatchai as saying that to attract investors, the Northeast should no longer be portrayed as a poor region.

"The prime minister said Isan should be recognized as a region with high economic potential, considering the bright prospect of trade with Indochina, the abundance of raw materials and labour," Sano said.

Sano expressed confidence that trade with the Indochinese neighbours would encourage investment in the drought-struck region.

PM [Prime Minister]'s Office Minister Anuwat Wattanaphongsiri (Chat Thai-Buriram) said development of the Northeast requires much more money than the "Southern Seaboard Project", which was announced when the Cabinet held its first out-of-Bangkok meeting in Hat Yai on March 4.

Deputy Public Health Minister Suthat Ngoenmun (Democrat-Ubon Ratchathani) said Chatchai wants the Northeast to be a cultural tourist destination.

Suthat added two new universities would be built in Nakhon Ratchasima and Ubon Ratchathani.

"The prime minister said that with an integrated development scheme, Isan can become the centre of Indochina" in terms of trade and communications, Anuwat said.

Vietnam

'Operation California' Medical Team Arrives
BK1503081389 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT
15 Mar 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 15—A team of "Operation California" Organization led by its director Richard Walden and Prof Stanley Frilleck of the California University has arrived in Ho Chi Minh City to perform operations on children with hare lips and cleft palate.

On March 11, 12 and 13, the team joined Dr Tran Thanh Trai of the city's children hospital in operations on four neonates with such deformities. A number of other American doctors are expected to come to Vietnam for similar operations on children.

In the past years, this non-governmental organization has donated Vietnam some \$7 million, mostly for health care.

Light Industries Trade Value With USSR To Double
BK1403044789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 12 Mar 89

[Text] Talks on economic and scientific-technical cooperation for 1989 between the delegations of the Vietnamese and Soviet Ministries of Home Trade were held in Hanoi from 2 to 9 March.

After evaluating the results of implementation of the protocol signed in 1988, the two sides agreed to expand economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the home trade sectors of the two countries in 1989 and the ensuing years, and to double their 1989 trade value over 1988 to 35 million rubles.

This year, the exchange of goods between the general corporations subordinate to the Ministries of Home Trade of the two countries, as well as the direct exchange of goods between the trade services in various provinces and cities of Vietnam and department stores in certain localities of the Soviet Union will also expand.

The exchange of goods between the two countries includes special products to be sent by Vietnam to various Soviet trade establishments for sale to Vietnamese workers in the Soviet Union. The two sides agreed to continue cooperation in the making of garments on contracts in Vietnam and manufacturing of table-tennis rackets in the Soviet Union. They also agreed to allow their scientific research organs to establish direct contacts and coordinate with each other in their scientific research programs for the 1989-90 period and subsequent years.

26 Foreign Companies To Open Offices
BK1403101289 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 21 Feb 88 p 1

[Report by T.Q.T]

[Text] To date, a total of 26 foreign companies have been authorized to open offices in Vietnam. From India, three companies have established their representation here; they are PEC (The Project and Equipment of India Ltd), CIMMCO [expansion unknown], and MEEL (Matcon Export Enterprises Ltd). Four of the companies are French; they are: Rhone-Poulenc, Ipitrade, Sanofi, and Spie-Batagnolles. Australia is represented by two firms, namely Independent Seafood and Lobana. From Singapore, there is one company: Marisco. West Germany has two corporations: OAC [expansion unknown] and Asico, which is owned by overseas Vietnamese. Canada is presented by four companies, all owned by overseas Vietnamese: Vinamedic Canada, Laser Express, QT Express, and Cathay International. From Hong Kong, there is one company: Shunshang. From Japan, there are eight: the Japan-Vietnam Trade Association, Nissho Iwai, Itoman, Sanshin, Mutsumi, Velk. Shinwa, Seiho. And last but not least is the office of representation of the overseas Vietnamese companies in France.

According to the branch of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Ho Chi Minh City, many other foreign companies are applying to open offices in Vietnam to facilitate contact, transactions, investment cooperation, and business and production operations.

Seminar on Prevention of Fake Commodities Held
BK1503080389 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 15 Mar 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 15—A seminar on the prevention of manufacturing and trading fake commodities was held here yesterday by the Vietnam Standardization Society (Vinastas) on the occasion of the International Day of Consumers' Rights and the public appearance of the "Vietnam Consumers' Club."

Eleven papers were reported at the seminar concentrating on the concept of fake commodities, the production and trading of fake commodities in the recent past, the harms done to the people's livelihood by those merchandise and measures to prevent the situation.

Another Dong Devaluation Announced 13 March
BK1403140889 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Mar 89

[Text] Vietnam has issued a new exchange rate against foreign currencies. From 13 March, 1 U.S. dollar is equal to 4,500 dong, Vietnamese currency.

Decision on Interest Rates for Savings Issued
BK1403044989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Mar 89

[Text] To rationally utilize all sources of cash in society in support of production, circulation, and life, the chairman of the Council of Ministers on 10 March 1989 issued a decision on interest rates for savings deposits.

The decision entrusts the director general of the Vietnam State Bank with establishing in March 1989 the interest rates for savings deposits. These rates shall be adjusted in accordance with the fluctuation of price indices on the social market to ensure interest earnings for depositors. Ministers, chairmen of state commissions, heads of other organs belonging to the Council of Ministers, and chairmen of people's committees of provinces, municipalities, and special zones directly subordinate to the central government are responsible for carrying out this decision.

Ho Chi Minh City Announces Military Draft Plan
BK1403142089 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 22 Feb 89 p 1

[Report by H.S.]

[Text] Colonel Nguyen Huu Chi, deputy commander of the Military Command and member of the Military Draft Council of Ho Chi Minh City held a news conference in the city on the morning of 12 February to discuss military draft for 1989.

Colonel Chi said: This year, troop recruitment will focus primarily on quality, and those localities delivering unqualified draftees will be compelled to take them back and not allowed to send replacements as was the practice in the previous years. Young men aged from 18 to 21 years of age will be called up, but those up to 27 years old may still be drafted if they have special technical skills necessary for the army. Single women between 18 and 21 years old will be accepted if they volunteer to serve 3 years in the army. All the men and women draftees must be in A1, A2, and A3 physical conditions.

Col Nguyen Huu Chi also added that this year Vietnamese youths of Chinese descent and draft-age religious believers will be recruited, but deferment will be granted to regular students of open-door universities and general school teachers. On 15 March 1989 all youths qualified for phase-I recruitment will begin to be inducted. Draft notices will be sent to qualified recruits by the precincts and districts concerned prior to 28 February.

Council of Ministers Issues Decision on Education
BK1503091589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 14 Mar 89

[Text] On 9 March, the Council of Ministers issued a decision on developing young children's education by being consistent with the conditions of economic production in each region. The decision was made after the council had heard recapitulative reports by the minister of education and the minister of higher and vocational education and job training on the results of education reforms carried out in accordance with Resolution No 14-TU [party Central Committee] issued by 11 January 1979 by the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, and had considered a number of suggestions made by the ministers concerned in connection with some urgent issues regarding education and training.

In the immediate future, all efforts will be concentrated on wiping out illiteracy in some localities, achieve the popularization of Level I education and develop Level II education wherever conditions permit. Vocational education will be promoted and the job-training system expanded. At the general middle school level, the teaching of general knowledge will be combined with job training. Diversified and flexible training methods will be adopted to suit the demand of economic development.

Attention will be given to the promotion of postgraduate education and advanced studies in the country. All-out efforts will be made to maintain and develop education service in areas facing many economic difficulties and in areas inhabited by ethnic minorities. In the 1989-90 school year, education reforms will be carried out in Grade 9 throughout the country. The state will provide better material conditions to ensure the development and improvement of education. It will also make more investment and renovate the investment mechanism to benefit the education service. At the same time, the state will motivate the people in all localities to contribute to consolidating and developing the teaching facilities of schools and classrooms.

The Council of Ministers decided to dissolve the Central Commission for Education Reforms set up in accordance with Decision No 147-HDBT [Council of Ministers] dated 12 December 1983. From now on, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and Job Training will be in charge of guiding the review and readjustment of education reforms.

Vo Van Kiet Visits Northern Border Provinces
BK1403101189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 13 Mar 89

[Text] During the first days of March, Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a working visit to Lang Son, Cao Bang, Hoang Lien Son, and Ha Tuyen Provinces.

Working with the leaders of Lang Son, Cao Bang, Hoang Lien Son, and Ha Tuyen, Comrade Vo Van Kiet directly settled many petitions filed by these provinces with the aim of removing unsuitable mechanisms and policies hindering the mountainous provinces from bringing into play their great advantages.

He said: The mountainous provinces may become self-sufficient in grain by producing their own rice and subsidiary crops or by exchanging their industrial crops for rice with other localities. Attention must be paid to satisfactorily solving problems concerning the processing and marketing of subsidiary crops.

These provinces have many industrial crops of high value and are still capable of expanding the areas of these crops. However, for a long time now, many central-level sectors responsible for the procurement of products have not yet paid adequate attention to the need for reinvestment to continue expanding production. Moreover, they still resort to many compulsory methods in dealing with such matters as prices and the supply of materials that are unfavorable to these localities.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet stressed: We must see to it that the Council of Ministers' newly established mechanism of economic management is concretized in compliance with various party resolutions and applied to the daily life of our compatriots of various nationalities. We must understand accurately the party's policy on nationalities in all domains of socioeconomic life and apply it most specifically and suitably to the habitual characteristics and aspirations of our compatriots of each nationality and in each area in all localities.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet also called at some places where brisk border trade was taking place between our people and the Chinese people. He commended these localities for having helped to restore normal relations and the exchange of goods to meet the needs arising from both sides of the border. However, he said that the exchange of goods needs better organization and management in order to better serve production and the livelihood of the people on either side of the border.

On this occasion, Comrade Vo Van Kiet also held a friendly meeting with representatives the armed forces operating on the Ha Tuyen front.

Northern Province Reviews Work, Plans New Tasks
BK1203143789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 9 Mar 89

[Text] Recently, the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee met to review the results of 2 years of implementing the sixth party congress resolution and to discuss the trends and objectives of the 1989-90 2-year plan and ways to achieve them.

Despite a very difficult and imbalanced economic situation and unfavorable weather conditions, Ha Nam Ninh Province has, over the past 2 years, heightened its determination to reorganize production and investment according to the contract system patterned after Resolution No 10. As a result, the province has produced a record grain output of more than 1 million metric tons. The province's grain procurement has reached more than 190,000 metric tons. On the average, every hectare of land put under cultivation produced an output equal in value to 100 kilos of pork on the hoof.

Based on the fixed prices set for 1982 [as heard], the gross industrial and small industrial and handicraft output was valued at more than 2.4 billion dong. The volume of products turned out by eight key production sectors in the past 2 years was higher than before.

The private sectors have made rapid progress. Altogether, more than 2,000 households have invested in different business ventures. In the meantime, more than 200 production cooperation teams were set up to produce textile products, machines, furniture, lacquerware, fine arts products, and goods for exports.

The conference of the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee stressed that in spite of these good achievements, local food production is still unsteady, more investment in material and technical facilities are needed to meet the new requirements, and plans must be worked out to make export and tourism more diversified.

Applying the party's resolutions to the actual conditions of local production, the conference of the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party pledged the determination to guide and resolutely shift all local economic activities in the next 2 years to socialist accountability. As an immediate task, efforts must be made to produce between 930,000 and 1 million metric tons of grain.

Lai Chau Examines Socioeconomic Development
BK1203144389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 9 Mar 89

[Text] Recently, the Lai Chau Provincial Party Committee met to review the socioeconomic situation in the province and to set forth the tasks of development for this year as follows:

It is necessary to continue to work toward achieving solidarity between people of different minority groups, to firmly maintain security in the border area, and to accelerate food production to produce 150,000 metric tons of paddy. At the same time, it is important to further promote afforestation and to work out measures for allotting forest land to the various districts and villages to work on.

To encourage people to conduct businesses in remote areas, it is the provincial party committee's policy to give them tax exemptions and permission to buy or sell staples in the border area.

The provincial party committee has also promoted the drive to build families according to new cultural norms and to lead a healthy and wholesome life. Measures have also been taken to prevent epidemics and diseases and to organize courses to free some 600 people from illiteracy.

Lam Dong Evaluates Work, Plans New Tasks
BK1203144789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 9 Mar 89

[Text] Recently, the Lam Dong Provincial Party Committee reviewed the results of 2 years of implementing the sixth party congress resolution and set forth the socioeconomic tasks for the 1989-91 3-year plan.

Generally speaking, the past 2 years witnessed rapid progress in the economic field, especially in agriculture with concrete results being scored in food production and cultivation of long-term industrial crops.

A multi-component economic system has also been set in motion through the use of appropriate forms of development and with the participation of all our compatriot highlanders and lowlanders.

Foreign economic relations have been broadened step by step. As many as five major local economic units forming the union of tea, coffee, mulberry, forestry, and tourism have signed cooperation agreements with countries in Zones 1 and 2.

The livelihood of people of different ethnic groups have been basically stabilized. The living conditions of some people in industrial crop-growing areas have markedly been ameliorated. Most families have built new houses and had their own work tools.

Good guidance and efforts for self-improvement on the part of both local echelons and grass-roots establishments, especially on the part of the household economic sector, have greatly contributed to further liberating the local production forces.

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